THE PUPIL TEACHER'S HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

BOARDMAN.

911.42
Boa/Pup
17194

THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
Town Hall, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 19 September, 2016

17194

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

10 JUL 1964

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
Presented by
Mr. B. V. Wasgoodew
by his family
Date 10/7/64

PREFACE.

The following pages have been drawn up to meet a want long felt by Teachers and Pupil Teachers in our Elementary Schools, of an easily-accessible work on the Geography of Great Britain, the British Empire, and Europe, as connected with the outlines of British History; this subject forming one of those in which Pupil Teachers are examined at the close of each of the two last years of their apprenticeship, and there being no manual specially devoted to it, nor yet any work where the information necessary for these examinations can be readily obtained.

By glancing at the table of contents, it will be perceived that the portion of the subject belonging to each year is kept quite distinct,—an arrangement which will enable the Pupil Teacher to confine his attention to the part specially required at the examination for which he may be preparing.

Although the work is primarily designed for a certain class, yet it is hoped that it may be found useful to

Teachers generally, serving, in some measure, perhaps, the purpose of notes of lessons, in which History and Geography are combined, and thus an additional interest and value are given to both.

And it is important that our young people should know the great historical events connected with our country, for which particular places are noted, more especially those in Great Britain; for, although the operative classes very generally avail themselves of the "excursion trips" now so common, they lose a great deal of the best kind of pleasure to be derived from visiting places, in consequence of a lack of knowledge of the historical associations connected with them.

In compiling this manual, use has been freely made of various Church and English Histories, several Gazetteers, M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary, Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, Macaulay's Lord Clive and Warren Hastings, Gleig's British India and British Colonies, and Parfy's History of Parliaments, together with other works bearing more or less upon the subject.

Perhaps the above acknowledgment of the sources to which I am indebted for my information will be deemed sufficient, without continually quoting them throughout the work.

I would beg leave to adopt an extract from the Pre-

face and Introduction to "Suggestive Hints," by the Dean of Hereford, taking the liberty of altering the words a little, to make them applicable in the present case.

"The reader must not expect anything like perfection in the following pages. What I wish to have credit for in offering this little work to the public is, a good intention; and, however imperfect it may be in other respects, with this impression on his mind, the reader will, I trust, overlook many defects which he might otherwise be inclined to criticise, and see something of usefulness in what is well meant, although it may not in reality be all that he had expected."

A. B.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

THE sale of a thousand copies of this little work within a month of its publication, is perhaps the best proof of its utility.

In this edition, several places have been added, together with the most important treaties made between England and other countries, and also the principal geographical discoveries of the English.

Considerable care has been taken to obtain accuracy in the dates, on which important subject authorities differ very much. "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates" has generally been followed.

A. B.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—THE BRITISH ISLES.

PAGE

CHAP. I.—SEC. 1.—Introduction 1
" " 2.—Roman Britain 4
" " 3.—Kingdoms of the Heptarchy . . . 5

CHAP. II.—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN BRITISH HISTORY, WITH THE EVENTS OCCURRING AT THEM IN CONNEXION THEREWITH . 6

CHAP. III.—GENERAL SUMMARIES.

SEC. 1.—The principal Invasions of the Danes 51
" 2.—Places at which Battles were fought during the Wars of the Roses . 52
" 3.—The principal Battles and Sieges of the Civil Wars (Charles I.) . 52
" 4.—Places at which Parliaments have been held 52
" 5.—The Bishoprics of England and Wales, with the date of their foundation, &c. 54
" 6.—English Possessions in France at different periods 55
" 7.—Present Foreign Possessions of Great Britain, with the date at which each was captured, ceded, or settled, and its area and population . . . 56

PART II.—EUROPE AND ITS ISLANDS.

PAGE

CHAP. I.—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN BRITISH HISTORY, WITH THE EVENTS OCCURRING AT THEM IN CONNEXION THEREWITH . 58

CHAP. II.—GENERAL SUMMARIES.

SEC. 1.—Battles of the English in France during the wars with that country under the Plantagenets 79

„ 2.—Battles in which the English were engaged during the wars of the Spanish Succession 79

„ 3.—Battles of the British during the French Revolution, and in the Peninsular War 80

PART III.—ASIA AND ITS ISLANDS.

CHAP. I.—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN BRITISH HISTORY, WITH THE EVENTS OCCURRING AT THEM IN CONNEXION THEREWITH . 81

PART IV.—AFRICA AND ITS ISLANDS.

CHAP. I.—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN BRITISH HISTORY, WITH THE EVENTS OCCURRING AT THEM IN CONNEXION THEREWITH . 99

PART V.—AMERICA AND ITS ISLANDS.

CHAP. I.—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN BRITISH HISTORY, WITH THE EVENTS OCCURRING AT THEM IN CONNEXION THEREWITH . 102

CHAP. II.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

SEC. 1.—Battle-fields of the American War . 113

TREATIES MADE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES 114

THE PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES MADE BY THE ENGLISH 117

THE PUPIL TEACHER'S

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Part I.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

CHAPTER I.

Section I.—INTRODUCTION.

The following are the leading historical events connected with our country:—

It was visited by the Romans 55 B.C., who soon conquered the greatest part of Britain; but it was finally abandoned by them from A.D. 420 to A.D. 430.

The Saxons next conquered Britain, and by them it was divided into seven kingdoms, or governments, called the Saxon Heptarchy, which were united by Egbert, A.D. 827, and the whole country was first called England, 829.

During the Saxon period, the Danes made continual descents upon the island, and were often with difficulty repelled.

King Alfred is especially noted in connexion with their invasions, as well as for his wisdom and energy generally; he died A.D. 901.

In 1066, the Norman dynasty was founded by William, Duke of Normandy, who conquered Harold, and gained the throne of England.

Henry II. brought considerable possessions in France to the kings of England, which, together with Normandy, proved a constant source of war between the two countries till the reign of Henry VI., when they were all taken by France, except Calais, which the French wrested from England in the last year of Mary's reign, 1558.

Ireland was conquered by Henry II. in 1172; the act for uniting the legislatures of the two countries was passed in 1800, and took effect on January 1, 1801.

Edward I. conquered Wales, and annexed it to England, in 1283; it was united and incorporated with England by act of Parliament, 1536.

The contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, known as the wars of the roses, lasted from 1455 to 1485, and deluged the country with the blood of about a hundred thousand of its inhabitants.

Peace followed the accession of Henry VII., and during the reigns of the succeeding monarchs of the Tudor line, the Reformation of the national religion was consummated.

James VI. of Scotland succeeded Elizabeth on the throne of England in 1603, since which time the crowns of the two countries have been united. The union of their legislatures was effected in the reign of Anne, 1707, and the united countries of England, Wales, and Scotland, were then named Great Britain.

During the reign of Charles I. a civil war broke out, which resulted in the beheading of that monarch, and the raising of Cromwell to the chief place in the nation, under the title of "*Lord Protector of the Commonwealth.*"

The year 1660 saw the restoration of monarchy in the person of Charles II.

The Revolution occurred in 1688, when James II. abdicated the throne, and William and Mary were placed upon it; a Protestant succession of monarchs being at the same time secured.

The wars of the Spanish succession, during which Marlborough greatly raised the military fame of England, took place in Anne's reign.

Soon after the accession of the house of Hanover, 1714, the Stuart family unsuccessfully tried to regain the crown of their ancestors: the struggles which ensued are known as the wars of the Pretenders.

During the latter part of the last century, and up to the present time, England has been engaged in the following wars:—That with America, by which the bulk of the American colonies were lost to England,—they forming themselves into the republic of the United States; and one of less importance with her in 1812–13: the war with revolutionary France, and under Bonaparte: the Irish rebellion of 1798: the wars with India, by which the greatest part of Hindostan has been added to our empire: and that with China, the Birman empire, and Caffraria. She is now, November 1852, engaged in a very tedious war with the Caffirs, and also in one in the Birman empire.

During the past half century this island has made wonderful progress in arts, science, and commerce; and the resources of the country have been developed in a remarkable manner by the application of steam.

The important colonies of Australia and New Zealand, &c., have been firmly established during the same period; which has also witnessed the emancipation of all slaves belonging to Great Britain and her dependencies, and strenuous efforts on her part to put down that horrid traffic in our fellow-men.

The invention of the electric and submarine telegraph; the great industrial exhibition in London during the past year, 1851; the great efforts now made by the higher classes, by our most gracious Queen, her royal consort, and the legislature, to improve the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the lower classes of our community; and the vast tide of emigration which has for some time flowed from Great Britain and Ireland, are by no means the least important events connected with the history of our free and favored country.

Section II.—ROMAN BRITAIN.

The Romans divided Britannia, that is, England and part of Scotland, into five Provincial Divisions:—

1. *Britannia Prima*, or that part of England which is south of Gloucestershire and the river Thames.

2. *Flavia Cæsariensis*, which included the country between the German Ocean on the east, and the rivers Severn and Dee on the west, between the rivers Thames and Avon on the south, and Yorkshire and Lancashire on the north.

3. *Britannia Secunda*, which included Wales and that part of England west of the rivers Severn and Dee.

4. *Maxima Cæsariensis*, which was bounded on the north by the Vallum Hadriani, and on the south by the southern limits of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and included the Isle of Man (Mona Cæsăris).

5. *Valentia*, or that part which lay between the Vallum Hadriani and the Vallum Antonini.

(See the maps illustrating British history, by the Rev. S. Clark.)

Note.—The Vallum Hadriani extended from the Solway Frith to the river Tyne; and the Vallum Antonini from the Frith of Forth to the Frith of Clyde

SECTION III.—KINGDOMS OF THE HEPTARCHY.

1. *Kent*, consisting of Kent and Middlesex; founded 455; added to the kingdom of Wessex by Egbert, 823.

2. The *South Saxons*, consisting of Sussex, Surrey, and the New Forest; founded 490, and lasted till 725.

3. *West Saxons*, or *Wessex*, which included Berks, Wilts, Hants, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and part of Cornwall; founded 519, ended 827, when Egbert became King of England.

4. The *East Angles*, which included Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk; founded 575, subdued by Egbert.

5. *East Saxons*, or *Essex*, consisting of Essex and part of Herts; founded 527, taken by Egbert 823.

6. *Mercia*, embracing the midland counties; founded 586, ended 827.

7. *Northumbria*, comprising the six northern counties of England; founded 547, "annexed" by Egbert.

CHAPTER II.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PLACES, WITH THE EVENTS OCCURRING AT THEM.

ABBOT NEWTON, *Devon*. Here William, Prince of Orange, read his *declaration*, after he landed at Torbay, 1688.

ABB'S HEAD, ST, *Berwick*. The eastern extremity of the height was occupied by a Roman station, and the western, half a mile distant, by a British stronghold.

ABERDEEN, *Scotland*. In 1342, David II. summoned a council to meet here, at which former charters were confirmed, and many improvements in the city ordered.

ABINGDON, *Berks.* It was held by the Parliamentarians during the civil wars: Sir S. Hawkins unsuccessfully attacked it, 1644, and Prince Rupert, 1645, when the defenders put every Irish prisoner, without trial, to death.

ACTON BURNEL, *Shropshire.* A parliament was held here by Edward I., 1284, by which it was ordered that the hundreds should be answerable for all robberies committed in the day-time; and all hedges adjoining the highways were directed to be cut down, that they might not afford shelter to the robbers.

ADDINGTON, *Surrey.* The seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The manor of Addington is held by the archbishop for the time being, on the singular tenure of making and presenting to the sovereign a mess of pottage on his or her coronation.

ADRIAN'S WALL. Built A.D. 121, to prevent the irruptions of the Picts and Scots into England. It extended from the Tyne to the Solway Frith, and was called by the Romans, Vallum Hadriani, or Hadrian's Wall. It was built of earth, and was eighty miles long, twelve feet high, and eight feet thick. Severus rebuilt it with stone, 208.

ALBAN'S, ST, *Herts.* Named after Alban, the first British martyr, who was put to death here A.D. 303. Nicholas Breakspear, the only Englishman who was ever raised to the Popedom, was born near here, and was of very humble origin. He took the name of Adrian IV., 1154. A parliament was held at St Alban's in John's reign, which decreed that the laws of Henry I. should be observed. The Duke of York raised a large army at this place to oppose the Duke of Lancaster, in the reign of Richard II. Richard, Duke of York, was here victorious over Henry VI., and took him prisoner, 1455. Queen Margaret defeated the Earl of Warwick at this town, and set her

husband, Henry VI., at liberty, 1461. Cromwell came here during the civil wars, and General Monk rested at it with his army in 1660, when marching from Scotland to London, and from hence sent a message to the parliament, requesting the removal of all the troops in London to country quarters.

ALDERNEY, GUERNSEY, JERSEY, and SARK, *the Channel Islands.* They came to the possession of the kings of England through William I., to whom they belonged before he conquered England, 1066. The French made unsuccessful attempts upon Jersey in 1779 and 1781.

ALLOWAY, *Ayr.* The birthplace of Burns. The roofless old church is the imaginary scene of the incidents described in his poem of "Tam o' Shanter." A monument has been erected at this place in memory of Burns, and statues of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnny have been put here.

ALNWICK, *Northumberland.* A synod was held here in 710, at which image worship was introduced into England. Malcolm III., King of Scotland, was killed at Alnwick in 1093, and also his son, very shortly after, in attempting to revenge Malcolm's death. In 1174, William the Lion, of Scotland, was taken prisoner while besieging its castle. Alnwick Castle is the magnificent residence of the Duke of Northumberland.

AMESBURY, *Wilts.* Near to it are some remains called Vespasian's Camp. Addison received his early education at its school, having been born at the parsonage house of Milston, in its vicinity, 1672.

AMPTHILL, *Beds.* Catharine of Arragon, the queen of Henry VIII., lived in retirement here, after he divorced her.

ANDREWS, ST, *Fife.* Its university,—the oldest in Scotland,—was founded by Bishop Wardlaw in 1413.

The Scottish parliament met here, to swear allegiance to Edward I., and a few years afterwards, to support the claims of Robert Bruce to the throne of Scotland. Several of the Reformers were put to death in this city. In its castle the noted Cardinal Beaton was murdered, and Archbishop Sharp suffered the same fate, by a party of Covenanters, on Magnus Moor, near to St Andrews, in 1679.

ANGLESEY, ISLE OF, *Wales.* A principal seat of the Druids, many of whom were massacred by the Romans when they subdued the island, A.D. 78. It was invaded and laid waste by the Danes in 900, and by the English, under Edward I., in 1282.

ARKLOW, *Wicklow.* Here the king's forces were victorious over the Irish rebels in 1798.

ASSENDON, *Essex.* Here Etheldred I. overthrew the Danes, with great loss, 871, and Canute routed Edmund, 1017.

ATHELNEY, *Somerset.* Alfred the Great sheltered in this island when the Danes were ravaging England.

ATHLONE, *Westmeath.* Taken by the army of William III. from James II. in 1691. Its castle was built by King John, and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth.

AUCHTERARDER, *Perth.* Was burned by order of Prince Charles in 1716. The Earl of Kinnoul is patron of this parish, and upon presenting a minister to the living, a few years ago, a quarrel ensued between him and the Scotch Presbytery, respecting lay patronage to ecclesiastical benefices. The law courts decided in favour of the Earl; whereupon, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland declared that their ecclesiastical law ought to be obeyed rather than the civil law,—1841. A disruption took place in the Church in 1843,—the seceders calling themselves the *Free Church of Scot-*

land, and refusing to acknowledge the existence of lay patronage.

AUGHRIM, *Galway.* William III. here gained a complete victory over James II. in 1691.

AYLESFORD, *Kent.* The scene of the first battle between the Britons and the Saxons, 455. Hengist and Horsa commanded the Saxons; Horsa was slain in the battle, and immediately after, Hengist took the title of King of Kent.

BALMORAL, *Aberdeen.* The Scottish residence of Queen Victoria, who, together with her family, generally spends a part of the summer at it.

BANBURY, *Oxon.* The Earl of Warwick defeated the forces of Edward IV. here, 1469.

BANGOR-IS-Y-COED, *Flint.* 1200 monks were put to death at Bangor, according to some, at the instigation of Augustine, in revenge for the British bishops refusing to acknowledge his and the Roman supremacy.

BANNOCKBURN, *Stirling.* Where the Scotch, under Bruce, completely defeated Edward II. in 1314. This battle secured the independence of Scotland.

BANTRY BAY, *Cork.* A French fleet, which was bringing succours to James II., was attacked in this bay in 1689. There was a mutiny of the naval squadron here in 1802.

BARNET, *Middlesex.* Here a decisive battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster on Easter Sunday 1471, Edward IV. conquering Warwick, who was slain, together with 10,000 others.

BASS ROCK, *Haddington.* A very remarkable precipitous rock on the east of Scotland. It is inaccessible except at one point; it was the last place in Britain which held out against William III., its gallant defenders yielding only when their means of subsistence completely failed.

BATH, *Somerset.* A favourite bathing-place in the time

of the Romans. Edgar was crowned here in 973. It was plundered and burnt by the Danes in 1137.

BATTLEBRIDGE, *York.* Here Harold defeated his brother Tostig, and Harfager, King of Norway, 1066.

BAYNARD CASTLE, *York.* The Earl of Warwick convened an assembly of barons at this place, at which it was decided that the Duke of York should be crowned king, under the title of Edward IV.

BEACHY HEAD, *Sussex.* The English and Dutch fleets were defeated off this cape by the French in 1690.

BEAULIEU ABBEY, *Hants.* Founded by King John in 1204. Margaret, Queen of Henry VI., fled to it after the death of Warwick at the battle of Barnet in 1471. Perkin Warbeck also sought refuge here.

BEAUMARIS, *Anglesey.* Edward I. built its castle, which is said to be the place where the Welsh bards were—

> "By Edward's cruel sword consign'd
> To slaughter all."

It was garrisoned for Charles I. in 1642, and taken by Cromwell's army in 1648.

BERKELEY CASTLE, *Gloucester.* Edward II. was first imprisoned and then barbarously murdered in this castle in 1327. Dr Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, was born at Berkeley.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, *Northumberland.* The Scots swore fealty at Berwick to Edward I. in 1273. A parliament was held here by that monarch in 1296, when the King of Scotland resigned his crown, and the nobility did homage to Edward. Bruce retook Berwick in 1318, and a battle was fought here in 1328; it was finally ceded to England in 1502; it surrendered to Cromwell in 1648, and afterwards to General Monk. Being a border town, it was formerly the scene of continual skirmishes between the English and Scotch.

BIRMINGHAM, *Warwick.* Besieged and taken by Prince Rupert in 1643. There have been several great riots here: those in 1791 and 1800 being caused by the sympathisers with the French revolutionists.

BLACKHEATH, *Kent.* The Danes encamped upon it, 1011. Wat Tyler's insurgent troops assembled here, 1381. Henry IV. met the Emperor of Constantinople at this place in 1400. Henry V. was here met by the citizens of London, on his return from the battle of Agincourt, in 1415; and in the succeeding year, he met the Emperor Sigismond. Jack Cade and 20,000 Kentish men encamped upon it, 1451. The Londoners here met Edward IV. when coming from France, 1474; and Henry VIII. Anne of Cleves in 1539. The Cornish rebels were defeated here in 1497.

BLOREHEATH, *Stafford.* Noted for a battle between the Yorkists and Lancastrians in the reign of Henry VI., 1459; the latter were defeated.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS, *Lancashire.* The manufacture of woollen cloth was introduced into Bolton by emigrant Flemings in 1337. It was noted for its manufacture of woollens, then called cottons, in the reign of Henry VIII. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, many French refugees took up their abode in the town. Sir Richard Arkwright, a resident of Bolton, and by trade a barber, introduced great improvements in the manufacture of cotton by the invention of the spinning jenny, &c.; and Samuel Crompton, a native of the place, made still further improvements by inventing the "mule." This town ranged itself on the parliamentary side during the civil wars, and held out till 1644, when, after a desperate struggle and several repulses, it was taken by the Earl of Derby, who held it till

after the battle of Worcester, but he was subsequently taken himself, and beheaded in the town.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, *York.* Near to it have been found many British and Roman remains. At this place the army of the rebel barons, under the Earl of Lancaster, was defeated by the troops of Edward II., in an attempt to cross the bridge in 1322; and Lancaster was taken prisoner, and beheaded soon after, near Pontefract.

BOSCOBEL, *Shropshire.* After the signal defeat of Charles II. at Worcester by Cromwell in 1651, the former fled to this place, and concealed himself in an oak.

BOSTON, *Lincoln.* This place is said to derive its name from a monastery dedicated to St Botolph. During the civil wars it was for some time the head quarters of Cromwell's army.

BOSWORTH, *Leicester.* Noted as the place where Richard III. was totally defeated by the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., in 1485. This battle ended the wars of the roses; they commenced in 1455.

BOTHWELL BRIDGE, *Lanark.* The royal forces here completely defeated the Covenanters in 1679.

BOYNE, *Meath.* Here William III. was victorious over James II. in 1690, when the latter fled to France.

BRAEMAR, *Aberdeen.* The Earl of Mar set up his standard here as General of the Pretender's forces, 1715.

BRAY, *Berks.* The Vicar of Bray, at the period of the Reformation, is said to have conformed to all the changes in religion which took place during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth; and thus was Romanist, Protestant, and Romanist and Protestant again. He determined not to sacrifice his principle—he had only one,—which was to live and die Vicar of Bray, no matter what other changes took place.

BRECHIN, *Angus or Forfar.* Burnt by the Danes, 1012, and by Montrose, 1645. Sustained a siege against Edward III. in 1333. A battle was fought here between the Earls of Huntley and Crawford, 1452; the latter was defeated.

BRIDGEWATER, *Somerset.* This town was much injured by the forces of the Parliament during the civil wars. It was the birthplace of Admiral Blake. The Duke of Monmouth entered the town with great pomp, and was proclaimed king in it, in 1685.

BRIGHTON, *Sussex.* From hence Charles II. embarked for the continent after the battle of Worcester, 1651; and here George IV. had a splendid marine residence, called the Pavilion.

BRISTOL, *Somerset.* Augustine met the British Bishops here, 603. Stephen was put in irons at this town during the wars of his reign, 1141. A parliament met here in the reign of Henry III., 1216, at which Magna Charta was confirmed, and extended to Ireland; and the Earl of Pembroke was declared regent of the kingdom. At a parliament held here by Edward I., 1284, it was enacted that estates should be entailed. Blankets were first made here, by T. Blanket, 1346. Cabot, the discoverer of Newfoundland, lived at Bristol; and Locke was born at Warrington, near to it, in 1632. It was besieged and taken by the Royalists, 1643, and retaken by Fairfax and Cromwell, 1645. Charles II. fled to it after the battle of Worcester, 1651. There were great riots here in 1793, and again in 1831. It is the native place of Admiral Penn; Southey, the poet; Bayley, the sculptor; Bowditch, the African traveller; Sir Thomas Lawrence, the eminent painter; and of Capt. Kater.

BUILTH, *Brecknock.* Near here Edward I. completely

defeated the Welsh, 1282; and Prince Llewellyn was slain in the battle.

BURGH-UPON-SANDS, *Cumberland.* Edward I. died here in 1307, when prosecuting his war against Scotland.

BURY ST EDMUNDS, *Suffolk.* Named after Edmund, King of East Anglia, who built a monastery, and was afterwards buried here. Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, assembled a synod or council at this place in John's reign, to discuss the state of the nation, though its declared object was religion. A parliament was held here by Edward I., 1296; and also one in the reign of Henry VI., 1446, at which the Cardinal of Winchester procured the imprisonment, and, as some believe, the death of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who was regent during his brother's absence in France. In Mary's time, twelve persons were put to death here for refusing to believe in the unscriptural doctrines of Romanism; and forty in 1644, for witchcraft. Bishops Gardiner, Prettiman, Tomline, and Blomfield (the present Bishop of London) were born here.

BURY, *Lancashire.* The woollen manufacture was introduced here in the reign of Edward III. The late Sir Robert Peel was born at Bury, in 1788.

CAERMARTHEN, *Wales.* Its castle was taken by Owen Glendower, 1405; and garrisoned for Charles I. during the civil wars, but was taken by the Parliamentary forces, and ordered to be dismantled by Cromwell, 1648. Sir T. Picton and Sir W. Nott were natives of Caermarthen.

CALNE, *Wilts.* A legislative assembly met here in the reign of Edward the Martyr, at which monachism was strongly opposed, 978.

CAMBRIDGE. This town was burnt by the Danes about

870. A Danish army here surrendered to Edward the Elder, 921. It was burnt by the Danes a second time, 1010. William I. built a castle here when besieging the Isle of Ely. The city was laid waste in 1088. A parliament was held at Cambridge in the reign of Richard II., 1389. The rebels of Wat Tyler's insurrection entered the town, and burnt the University records, 1381. The University of Cambridge has a world-wide fame, and is said to have been founded by Sigebert, King of East Anglia, 631. Cambridge was seized by Cromwell, for which place he was member of parliament. The learned and pious Jeremy Taylor was born here, 1605.

CANTERBURY, *Kent.* Augustine founded the Archbishopric of Canterbury in the early part of the seventh century. It was taken by the Danes in 851, and again in 1011, when the inhabitants were put to death. Stephen died here, 1154. Thomas à Becket was murdered in its cathedral, 1171. King John was several times crowned at Canterbury. Edward the Black Prince and Henry IV. are buried here. A convocation which sat here in the reign of the latter monarch condemned William Sautre, the rector of St Olave, London, to the flames, for refusing to worship the cross and denying transubstantiation. He was the first person burnt in England for maintaining the doctrines of Protestantism. Cromwell made its cathedral a stable for his dragoons. Lord Tenterden, a late chief-justice of England, was the son of a barber in Canterbury. Its archbishop is primate and metropolitan of all England, and takes precedence of all the subjects in the realm, except those of the blood royal. The see was made superior to York, 1073.

CARDIFF, *Glamorgan.* In its castle, Robert, son of

William I., was confined for twenty-eight years,—till his death,—by his brother Henry I.

CARDIGAN, *Wales.* A battle was fought here between the English and the Welsh in 1136.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE, *Isle of Wight.* Charles I. was confined here by Cromwell part of 1647–8.

CARLISLE, *Cumberland.* Destroyed by the Picts and Scots. Laid waste by the Danes, and so remained till the time of William II. Taken by David I., King of Scotland, and ineffectually besieged by William the Lion, of Scotland. Edward I. took it, and in 1306 held a parliament at it, which enacted the "Statutes of Carlisle;" and at which petitions were presented complaining of Papal oppressions and exactions. Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned here after the battle of Langside, 1568. It was besieged and taken by the Scots in 1645, and again by the young Pretender, 1745. Here his father was proclaimed king. The Duke of Cumberland took it in 1745. In the following year, several officers of the Pretender were executed here.

CARLOW, *Ireland.* Its castle surrendered to the troops of the Parliament, 1650. The king's forces routed the rebels here, 1798.

CARNARVON, *Wales.* Taken by Edward I., 1282. Edward II., the first son of the Kings of England who bore the title of Prince of Wales, is generally supposed to have been born in its castle; but research shews that he was born before it was built. He was born in the town in 1284, the year in which his father began to build the castle, and the Eagle tower, in which he is said to have been born, was not finished till 1316–17, when the prince was about thirty-three years old. It was besieged by Owen Glendower in 1402, and occupied by both parties in

the civil war, till secured for the Puritans by General Mytton, 1648.

CARRICKFERGUS, *Antrim.* Surrendered to the Duke of Schomberg, one of the generals of William III., 1689. That monarch landed at it in 1690, previously to the battle of the Boyne. The castle surrendered to a French force in 1760.

CASTLEBAR, *Mayo.* A battle was fought here between the French and Irish insurgents and the Royal forces, in 1798, when the latter were defeated.

CASTLE RISING, *Norfolk.* Edward III. confined his mother in this castle for twenty-eight years, after he took her and Mortimer at Nottingham Castle.

CHALGRAVE, *Oxon.* Here the Royalists defeated the Parliamentarians in 1643. Hampden was mortally wounded in the battle.

CHARMOUTH, *Dorset.* The Danes defeated Ethelwolf here in 836. Charles II. narrowly escaped being taken prisoner here, when leaving the country in disguise, after the battle of Worcester; a blacksmith, who shoed one of his attendants' horses, discovering that he came from the north.

CHATHAM, *Kent.* The Dutch admiral De Ruyter sailed up the Thames and burnt the ships of war at Chatham in 1667.

CHESTER, *Cheshire.* A Roman military station,—hence its name, which is derived from *castra*, a camp. The 20th legion was stationed here. It was anciently called Deva. Athelwolf held an assembly of the nation here, when tributary kings did homage to him. The Danes took it about 894, but Alfred cut off their supplies, and forced them to retreat into Wales. Edgar obliged eight tributary kings to row him up the Dee, when at Chester, in 960. One of the Earls of Chester, John Scot, died without male issue, in the reign of Henry III., who gave the Earl's

daughters other lands, and their patrimony, the county of Chester, to his eldest son, Edward I., who gave it to *his* eldest son, Edward II., since which time the eldest sons of the Kings of England have had the title of *Earl of Chester*. Richard II. was brought here from Flint, by Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV., in 1399. George Marsh, a clergyman of Dean, Lancashire, was burnt at Chester in the reign of Mary, for presuming to read the Scriptures, drawing his own conclusions therefrom, and refusing the dogmas of Rome. Charles I. stood on a tower, now remaining, in an angle of the city walls, and, as the inscription on it says, saw his army defeated on Rowton Moor, 1645. During the civil wars, it sustained a memorable siege under Lord Byron, by whom it was ultimately surrendered on honourable terms. It was garrisoned against the Pretender, 1745. The ancient walls around the city are in a perfect state of preservation, and kept in excellent repair by the authorities. Queen Victoria visited this city before she succeeded to the throne, and went through it on her way to see the Britannia Tube, October 1852.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS, *Bucks.* The stewardship of these hundreds, which belong to the Crown, is conferred on members of the House of Commons, when they wish to vacate their seats, which they can only do upon accepting some office under the Crown. This is merely an honorary office kept for the convenience of those gentlemen who wish to retire from the House. The custom has existed from time immemorial.

CHIPPENHAM, *Wilts.* Taken by the Danes, 877.

CIRENCESTER, *Gloucester.* An army encamped near it in 1400 to oppose Henry IV. Prince Rupert took it, 1643.

CLARENDON, *Wilts.* A parliament was held here by

Henry II., 1164, which enacted the Councils of Clarendon, calculated to retrench the overgrown power of the clergy. These were the groundwork of Beckett's quarrel with Henry, he and the Pope refusing to confirm them.

CLONTARF, *Ireland.* The Danes were vanquished here in 1039,—eleven thousand of them being slain.

COLCHESTER, *Essex.* A Roman station. Besieged for ten weeks by Fairfax, 1648, when most of its churches and buildings sustained great damage. It surrendered.

COLDSTREAM, *Berwick.* A ford at this place was anciently the principal means of communication between England and Scotland. Edward I. crossed it with his army, 1296; and the Covenanting army, 1640. General Monk here raised two battalions of troops in 1660, now called the Coldstream Guards.

CORFE CASTLE, *Dorset.* Edward the Martyr was stabbed at this castle by order of his stepmother, 978. It was the occasional residence of King John. Lady Bankes gallantly defended it against the Parliamentarians, but it was subsequently taken by Fairfax.

CORK, *Ireland.* Perkin Warbeck landed here, when carrying on his imposition. It was reduced by Marlborough, 1690, and visited by the Queen and royal family in 1849.

COVENTRY, *Warwick.* A parliament held here by Henry IV., 1405, was called the Unlearned Parliament, because lawyers were not permitted to attend it; and another, held here by Henry VI., 1459, was called the Diabolical Parliament, from its numerous acts of attainder. The walls of Coventry, and their twenty-six towers, were demolished by order of Charles II., 1662.

CRANBOURNE, *Dorset.* This is the supposed scene of

the decisive battle between Boadicea and the Romans, A.D. 61.

CRAYFORD, *Kent.* Near to this place, Hengist defeated the Britons, under Vortigern, 457.

CROPREDY BRIDGE, *Oxon.* A battle was fought here during the civil wars, 1644; the victory was claimed by both sides.

CULLODEN, *Inverness.* The Pretender was totally defeated at Culloden, by the Duke of Cumberland, 1746. The former afterwards wandered about Scotland for several months, and then escaped to France.

DARTFORD, *Kent.* Here commenced the insurrection of Wat Tyler, 1381. The first paper-mill in England was erected at Dartford, by Sir John Spielman, a German, in 1590.

DARTMOUTH, *Devon.* Burnt by the French in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV. In 1404, some Bretons landed here, and were repulsed, chiefly by the women of the town. A number of French troops landed here to assist Margaret, the Queen of Henry VI. Prince Maurice took it during the civil wars in 1643, and Fairfax retook it in 1646.

DAVENTRY, *Northampton.* This place was the scene of several skirmishes between the armies of Charles I. and the Parliament during the civil wars.

DENBIGH, *Wales.* This town was burnt during the wars of the roses in 1460. Charles I. took refuge here in 1645. It was taken by the Parliamentarians, 1646.

DEPTFORD, *Kent.* Drake gave a banquet here to Queen Elizabeth, on board the ship in which he had sailed round the world. The Queen knighted him on board the vessel, 1581. Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, worked as a ship carpenter at Deptford, when on a visit to England, in the reign of William III.

DERBY. Charles I. retired to Derby from Nottingham in 1642, to countenance the raising of levies for

him. The young Pretender advanced to it in 1745.

DONNINGTON, *Gloucester.* A victory gained here over the Royalists in 1645, led to the surrender of the king's garrison at Oxford.

DOVER, *Kent.* Julius Cæsar landed on the coast near here, probably at Deal, 55 B.C. The Danes landed here in 1069, but were repulsed. It was taken by William I. Richard I. embarked from it when he set out for the Crusades in 1189. John, in presence of his people, here submitted to the degradation of laying his crown at the feet of Pandulph, the Pope's legate, who kept it five days, and trampled under foot the tribute-money brought by the mean-spirited monarch, who further agreed to pay the Pope 1000 marks yearly as tribute-money for permission to retain his kingdom. Prince Edward, the son of Henry III., was imprisoned here by Leicester. Charles I. sent an answer from hence to the parliament framed to gain time before the war commenced. Charles II. landed at Dover on his arrival from Holland in 1660, and ten years later, here signed a treaty with Louis of France, by which he promised to declare himself a Romanist, and to assist Louis against the Netherlands. It has thus witnessed two of our kings perform two acts of which every Englishman is ashamed. The electric submarine telegraph was laid from Dover to the opposite coast in 1851. It is one of the Cinque Ports.

DROGHEDA, *Louth.* Cromwell took it by storm, and put the garrison to the sword, when more than three thousand were killed; only one, a lieutenant, escaped. He also murdered every man, woman, and child in it that were Irish, 1649.

DUBLIN. The scene of a great many contests in early

Irish history. It is the seat of the Lord-Lieutenant. The Irish parliament assembled in Dublin till the union of the legislatures of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801. Lambert Simnel was crowned here, 1487. Its university was endowed by Queen Elizabeth, by the advice of Burleigh. Cromwell came to this city in 1649, James II. in 1689, George IV. visited it in 1821, and Queen Victoria in 1849.

DUMBARTON, *Scotland.* This town was successively in the possession of Edward I., Baliol, Bruce, Mary Queen of Scots, Charles I., and Cromwell. At the union of England and Scotland, a stipulation was made that its fort should be kept in repair.

DUMFRIES, *Scotland.* Taken by Edward I. It was twice burnt by the English. In 1570, the castle and town were taken by the Earl of Essex and Lord Scrope. The inhabitants were very much opposed to the Union, and burnt the articles and the names of the commissioners at the market cross. During the wars of the Pretender it remained very firm in its allegiance to the reigning family, and suffered much from the rebel troops.

DUNBAR, *Haddington.* Edward I. defeated Baliol at Dunbar in 1296, and forced him to resign his crown. Edward II. took refuge here after the battle of Bannockburn. The English laid siege to it in 1337, when the Countess of March bravely defended it against them. Cromwell here defeated the Scots with great slaughter in 1650.

DUNBLANE, *Perth.* Here the Duke of Argyle repulsed the forces of the Pretender, under the Earl of Mar, in 1715.

DUNSINANE, *Perth.* A renowned battle was fought on this hill by Macbeth and the Earl of Northumberland in 1057. Shakspeare has immortalised it in his tragedy of "Macbeth."

EDGE HILL, *Warwick.* The first place at which a battle was fought between Charles I. and his parliament in 1642; the Royalists were victorious.

EDINBURGH. Its castle surrendered to Henry II., 1174. A parliament was held in this city under Alexander II. in 1215. Taken by the English in 1296. At a parliament held here by Baliol, commissioners sent by Edward III. were present, and Baliol caused all he had done in favour of England to be ratified, and did voluntary homage to Edward for the kingdom of Scotland. James III. made it the metropolis of Scotland in 1482. A British force landed near to, and took it and Leith, in 1547. James VI. was born here in 1566. Charles I. and Charles II. were both crowned here, the former in 1633, and the latter in 1651. The castle surrendered to Cromwell in 1650. It was occupied by the army of the young Pretender in 1745; visited by George IV. in 1822, and by Queen Victoria and royal family in 1842, and also since, on her way to her "Highland Home."

ELY, ISLE OF, *Cambridge.* Etheldreda, *wife* of Oswy, King of Northumberland, built an abbey here, of which she was the abbess. The Danes burnt it in 870. William I. met with a most determined resistance here. Henry I. made it a bishopric.

ENGLISH CHANNEL. The British fleet defeated that of France with great loss, 1545. In this channel the miscalled "invincible armada" of the Spaniards, consisting of 130 ships and 29,000 men, was attacked and completely shattered by about thirty English ships—a storm aiding them—in 1588. The wealth of Spain and the Indies was exhausted in preparing for this invasion, which was looked upon as a crusade for exterminating Protestantism in England.

"Joy to the island and the maid!
Pope Sixtus wept the last crusade."

ENNISKILLEN, *Fermanagh.* An obstinate defence was here made against the army of Elizabeth in 1595, and against James II. in 1689.

ESHER, *Surrey.* The place at which Wolsey was ordered by Henry VIII. to reside, after his fall in the king's favour.

ETHANDUNE, *Wilts.* Alfred's great victory over the Danes was gained here.

EVESHAM, *Worcester.* Prince Edward here defeated the Earl of Leicester, 1265. Henry III. was wounded in the battle, and Leicester was killed.

EXETER, *Devon.* Taken by the Danes in 876, but Alfred compelled them to evacuate it. Captured by Athelstan. Besieged by Sweyn in 1003, and by William I. in 1067. It surrendered to Stephen in 1136. A parliament was held here by Edward I. in 1286. Perkin Warbeck and his followers went to it in 1497. Taken by the Royalists, 1643, and by the Parliamentarians, 1646. William III. marched to it with his army, after landing at Torbay, in 1688. Sir Thomas Bodley, the founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, was a native of Exeter.

FALKIRK, *Stirling.* Noted for the victory of Edward I. over Wallace, in 1298, and also for the defeat of the English by the young Pretender, 1746.

FALKLAND, *Fife.* A favourite residence of the Scottish kings till the accession of James VI. to the crown of England. James V. died here in 1542. Charles I. and Charles II. visited it. David, Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III., was imprisoned and starved to death in its castle, by order of his uncle, the Duke of Albany.

FEVERSHAM, *Kent.* Stephen was buried here in 1154. James II. attempted to embark from hence to France, but was prevented by the people, 1688.

FLINT, *Wales.* The place at which Henry, Duke of

Lancaster, met Richard II. and took him prisoner, 1399.

FLODDEN, *Northumberland.* The battle of, was gained by the Earl of Surrey over the Scotch, 1513. James IV. and the flower of his nobility were slain in it. The Scotch lost about ten thousand men, and the English fifteen hundred.

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE, *Northampton.* The birthplace of Richard III. Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned in it by order of Elizabeth, and at length beheaded in 1587. Her son, James I., ordered it to be demolished.

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE, *Suffolk.* Mary, daughter of Henry VIII., retired to it after her father's death, 1547.

GLADSMUIR, *Scotland.* The Pretender's forces here defeated those of the King, 1745.

GLASGOW, *Lanark.* The scene of Percy's defeat by Wallace, 1300. Visited by Cromwell, 1650: held by Claverhouse after his defeat at Drumclog. It was plundered by the Pretender, 1745. Queen Victoria visited this city in 1849.

GLASTONBURY, or ISLE OF AVALON, *Somerset.* Edmund I. and Edgar were buried at it; the former in 947, and the latter in 975. It is noted for the monastery over which Dunstan presided, and in which he spent a great part of his curious life.

GLOUCESTER. Athelstan died at, in 940. Elgiva, wife of Edwy, had the tendons of her legs cut, upon her return to this city in 959, after she had been banished. Stephen was taken a prisoner to it after Matilda's friends defeated him. Henry III. was crowned here in 1216. In 1286 Edward I. held a parliament here. Edward II. was buried at it. A parliament was held here in the reign of Richard II., 1378, and another in that of Henry IV., 1407.

Bishop Hooper was burned here in the reign of Mary, 1555. It was besieged by the Royalists in 1643, and also by the Parliamentarians. Charles II. demolished the wall around it, for the obstinate resistance of the city to Charles I.

GODMANCHESTER, *Hants.* This place derives its name from Gothrum, the Danish chief, conquered by Alfred.

GOODWIN SANDS, *off Kent.* The sea overflowed Earl Goodwin's estates in 1100, in consequence of the dykes being neglected; and hence the name.

GREENWICH, *Kent.* Edward VI. died here in 1553. Henry VIII., and Mary and Elizabeth, his daughters, were born here. Elizabeth met the Duke of Anjou at this place, relative to a proposed marriage between them. William and Mary established Greenwich Hospital for old sailors. George I. landed at it in 1714, and George IV. embarked from it on his journey to Scotland in 1822. The famous Greenwich Observatory, through which the first meridian runs, is here.

HALIDON HILL, *Berwick.* Edward III. conquered the Scotch here in 1333, and then put Baliol on the throne of Scotland; nearly thirty thousand Scotch were slain.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE, *Middlesex.* Built by Wolsey, who presented it to Henry VIII., 1525. Edward VI. was born at this palace, and his mother, Jane Seymour, died at it. A conference was held here between some Scotch and English commissioners, to test the innocence of Mary, Queen of Scots. In 1604, certain Episcopal and Presbyterian divines held a conference on the Liturgy, when a few unimportant alterations were made in it: some forms of thanksgiving at the end of the Litany, and that part of the Catechism on the Sacraments, were added.

Charles I. was sent a prisoner to Hampton Court. It is a residence of the English monarchs. Richard Cromwell here signed his abdication.

HARLECH CASTLE, *Merioneth.* Taken by Owen Glendower in 1404, and by the English in 1408. Queen Margaret took refuge here, 1459. It was surrendered to Cromwell's army in 1647.

HARWICH, *Essex.* James II. defeated the Dutch off Harwich in 1665. The corpse of Queen Caroline, wife of George IV., was embarked at this place when taken to Germany to be interred, 1821.

HASTINGS, *Sussex.* In 1066, William, Duke of Normandy, landed near here with a large army, and conquered Harold, who was slain in the battle. William afterwards built Battel-Abbey, on the spot where the battle was fought, to atone for the lives of those killed in it; and gave it to the Benedictine Monks, to pray for the souls of the slain.

HATFIELD, *Herts.* Elizabeth lived here in retirement, before she ascended the throne.

HEREFORD. A synod was held here in 680. Offa, King of Mercia, murdered Ethelbert, King of Kent, at Hereford, and afterwards levied *Peter-pence* from his *subjects* to expiate *his offence.* Griffyth, a Welsh prince, took and burnt it in 1055. Stephen took it in 1141. It was the scence of hostilities between Henry III. and his barons. Owen Tudor, husband of Catherine, the former wife of Henry IV., was taken, and afterwards beheaded here, in 1461. It was besieged by the Scots, and was the scene of many contests during the civil wars.

HEXHAM, *Northumberland.* Margaret was defeated by the Yorkists at this place in 1464.

HOLDENBY CASTLE, *Northampton.* Here Charles I. was imprisoned by the Parliament in 1647.

HOLYROOD PALACE, *near Edinburgh.* The usual resi-

dence of the Scottish monarchs. David Rizzio, musician to Mary, Queen of Scots, was murdered here in 1566. Queen Victoria, in her visits to Balmoral, generally remains a short time at it.

HOUNSLOW HEATH, *near London.* Cromwell encamped his army upon it to overawe the Parliament. James II. was here with his camp, when he heard the first signal of the acquittal of the seven bishops, viz., the great cheering of the gratified multitude.

HULL, *York.* This town was the first that shut its gates against Charles I., at the commencement of the civil war, 1642.

HUNGERFORD, *Berkshire.* William, Prince of Orange, met the commissioners of James II. at this place, and had a conference with them, in 1688; a slight skirmish between his troops and those of the king took place.

HURST CASTLE, *Hampshire.* Charles I. was imprisoned here, in the early part of December 1648.

INVERNESS. The county town of Inverness was taken by Edward I. The Royalists besieged it in 1645, and took it in 1649. Cromwell retook it in 1651. During the Pretender's wars it was garrisoned by Cope in 1745, but was taken by Prince Charles in 1746. It was occupied by the Duke of Cumberland after the battle of Culloden.

IPSWICH, *Suffolk.* Cardinal Wolsey was born here, 1471.

KENDAL, *Westmoreland.* This town was taken by the Pretender's forces in 1715.

KENILWORTH CASTLE, *Warwick.* Built in 1120. Besieged by Henry III., 1267, during which time he held a parliament. Edward II. was imprisoned here, by Mortimer and his paramour, Edward's queen, 1326. Queen Elizabeth conferred it on her favorite Dudley, who entertained her here for seventeen days, at the cost of £1000 per day, in 1575.

KENSINGTON, *near London.* This place was purchased by William III., who greatly improved it, as did also Queens Mary, Anne, and Caroline, especially the gardens. All these royal personages died here, and also George II. It is the birthplace of Queen Victoria.

KILCULLEN, *Ireland.* The English, under General Dundas, were defeated here by the Irish rebels in 1798, but they were soon afterwards victorious over the latter.

KILDARE, *County Kildare.* An insurrection at this town in 1798 swelled out into what is known as the Irish Rebellion of '98.

KILKENNY, *County Kilkenny.* Named from the cell of Canic, an ancient hermit of this country. Parliaments have been frequently held in this city. In the civil wars (Charles I.) the confederated Roman Catholics had their meetings here. It surrendered to Cromwell in 1650.

KILLALA, *Mayo.* A French force landed here in 1798, and joined the Irish insurgents; several battles followed, but the English subdued both French and Irish.

KILLICRANKIE. A noted pass in Perthshire. A battle was fought here between the adherents of James II. and William III. in 1689; the notorious Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, commanded the former, and gained a signal victory.

KING'S COUNTY, *Ireland.* So named from Philip of Spain, husband of our Queen Mary, in 1555.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES. A great national council was held here in 838, and the following Saxon monarchs were crowned at this place—viz.: Edward, son of Alfred, 899; Athelstan, his son, 929; Edmund I., 940; Edred, 947; Edwy, 955; Edgar, 959; Edward the Martyr, 973; Ethelred II., 979; and Edmund Ironside, 1016.

KINSALE, *Cork.* Taken by the Spaniards, who landed four thousand men here in 1601. Blake pursued Prince Rupert to its harbour. James II. landed at it in 1689.

LAMBETH PALACE, *near London.* The seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury. A number of eminent divines met here in 1688, and drew up and forwarded to James II. a petition concerning the "declaration" lately issued by him respecting toleration, and which he had ordered all the clergy to read in their churches.

LANCASTER. Its castle was built by John of Gaunt. Lancaster was taken by the forces of the Pretender in 1715. It is a county palatine, and royal dukedom. Queen Victoria visited this, her ancient duchy, in 1851, together with her royal consort and other members of the royal family.

LANGSIDE, *Scotland.* The Scottish nobles defeated their Queen, Mary, here, in 1568, after her escape from Lochleven. She immediately fled to England.

LANSDOWN, *near Bath.* The King's troops defeated those of the Parliament here, 1643.

LEICESTER. A parliament was held here by Henry V. in 1414, and another in the reign of Henry VI., 1426; the latter was called the Parliament of Bats, for, as arms had been forbidden, the servants of the members followed their lords with bats, or clubs, on their shoulders. Another parliament was held here in 1449, in the same reign. Richard III. was taken to Leicester after the battle of Bosworth Field, and there buried in 1485. Cardinal Wolsey died at the Abbey of Leicester. It was here he made his memorable speech, contrasting his service to the king, Henry VIII., with that to his God. He said, "Had I but served God as diligently as I have served the king, he would not have given me over in my gray

hairs. But this is the just reward that I must receive for my indulgent pains and study, not regarding my service to my God, but only to my prince."

LEWES, *Sussex.* Montfort, Earl of Leicester, here defeated Henry III. in 1264, who, with his son Edward, and many followers, were taken prisoners.

LIMERICK, *Ireland.* Besieged by William III. in 1690, but he was forced to raise the siege. It and all other places that were in possession of the Irish, surrendered to Gincle, Wliam's general, 1691, when a treaty was made which put an end to the war in Ireland.

LINCOLN. William I. built its castle in 1086, when 240 houses were pulled down for that purpose. Besieged by Stephen, who took it from Maude. He was afterwards taken prisoner here. Henry II. was crowned at Lincoln in 1158. A parliament was held at this city by John, 1200,—when William, King of Scotland, did him homage before all the people. In the last year of John's reign, the barons here acknowledged the Dauphin as King of England. The French were defeated and wholly repulsed here in 1217 (Henry III.) Parliaments were held at Lincoln in the following reigns: Edward I., 1300; Edward II., 1317; and Edward III., 1327.

LIVERPOOL, *Lancashire.* Made a free borough by Henry III., 1229. Henry, Duke of Lancaster, resided here in 1358. It was besieged by Prince Rupert in the civil wars, 1644. The Liverpool and Manchester Railway, the first in the kingdom, was opened in 1830, with great ceremony, but unfortunately Mr Huskisson, M.P., was killed at Parkside, during the first trip. Prince Albert visited Liverpool in 1846, to lay the foundation-stone of the "Sailor's Home." The Queen, Prince Albert, and several members of

the royal family, paid a visit to it in 1851. A free library, consisting of 10,000 choice volumes, was opened here in October 1852. Roscoe, the author of *Leo X.* and *Lorenzo de Medici*, was a native of Liverpool. It is now the first seaport in the world.

LOCHLEVEN, *Kinross.* Besieged by the English in 1301 and 1335. Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned here in 1567, and escaped from it in 1568. She was compelled to sign her abdication in Lochleven Castle.

LOCHABER, *Inverness.* The Pretender landed on its coast in 1745.

LONDON. The metropolis of England. Known to the Romans as Londinium. Attacked and taken by the Danes in 851. The Tower of London is the state prison, and many of the noblest of the land have here suffered imprisonment and death, too often merely to satisfy the vindictiveness of the ruling monarch. Richard III. and Henry VIII. have gained an unenviable notoriety in connexion with the Tower. Smithfield has also witnessed the death of many of England's best children, especially during the Marian persecution. This place has long been noted as the great cattle market in London. Like Westminster and other parts now forming a portion of the metropolis, it was once outside the city. St Paul's Cathedral, built by Sir Christopher Wren, is the finest Protestant church in the world, and is the last resting-place of many of the greatest Englishmen of past times; the illustrious Nelson and Wellington now repose side by side, within its walls. The parliament has always met in Westminster, now a part of London, since the days of the Stuarts. The various offices of government are in London, it being the seat of the executive. London has been visited with plagues several times; as in 1348, when

50,000 perished, and in 1665, when 68,598 died It was burnt in 798, and in 1666. Houses, till the latter date, were built chiefly of wood. The city was first lighted at night by lanterns, 1415; by oil lamps, 1681; and by gas, 1814. The monarchs of England reside, more or less, in London. Several parliaments have been held here,—one, in 1267, granted a subsidy, but refused the demands of the Pope. Another, in 1399, deposed Richard II. One in John's reign, required him to confirm the charter of Henry I. (For other parliaments, see the summary of them, Part I., Chap. III., Sec. IV.) A number of clergy met here in 1688, and decided not to read the *declaration* of James II.; and in the same year, there was a consultation of the lords spiritual and temporal, in the Guildhall, at which they decided to support the Prince of Orange. English and Scotch commissioners met at the Cockpit, 1707, to draw up terms of union between England and Scotland. The monarchs and generals of the Allied Powers visited it in 1814. The great Exhibition of all Nations was held here in 1851.

LONDONDERRY, *Ireland.* The Danes burned an abbey here in 783. It was besieged in 1641; and was bravely defended by the Protestants against James II. in 1689, under the direction of the Rev. George Walker. The army of James committed very great cruelties upon the surrounding villages.

LUTTERWORTH, *Leicester.* Wickliffe was rector of this place; he died here, 1384.

LYME, *Dorset.* The place at which the Duke of Monmouth landed, when he came to oppose James II., in 1685.

LYNN, KING'S, *Norfolk.* King John lost his baggage here, just before his death, which was hastened by his loss and troubles. Edward IV. sailed from it, when flying from Queen Margaret, 1470.

MAIDSTONE, *Kent.* A battle was fought here during the civil wars, 1648.

MAN, ISLE OF. "This island belonged to the Scots in 1314, when it was taken by the Earl of Sarum, to whom Edward III. gave the title of King of Man. In 1341 the Earl of Northumberland had it; Henry IV. took it from him, and gave it to Sir John Stanley, 1406; Elizabeth took it from this family, and it was given to the Earl of Derby, 1608. The Earl of Athol got it by inheritance, 1735, from whom the English Crown bought its government, revenues, &c. &c., in 1829." The bishop of this little isle is called the Bishop of Sodor and Man. Anciently he had the oversight of part of the Western Isles, or Hebrides; these were divided into *Nordereys* and *Sudereys*, or the Northern and Southern Islands; and the bishop of the latter was called the Bishop of *Sudereys* and Man, corrupted into *Sodor* and Man. This dignitary has a seat in the House of Lords, but can neither speak nor vote in it; hence he never takes his place there.

MANCHESTER, *Lancashire.* The great emporium of the cotton trade. It was a principal station of the Druids, and a Roman city: it was wrested from the possession of the Danes in 920. Taken possession of by Fairfax in 1643. Its walls and fortifications were removed, and the gates demolished, 1652. The young Pretender made this his head-quarters in 1745. There was a great disturbance here in 1819, when several lives were lost. Made a bishopric, 1847. Visited by the Queen, Prince Albert, and several of the royal children, together with the Duke of Wellington, &c., 1851. A free public library, consisting of about eighteen thousand volumes, was opened in Manchester, in 1852.

MARLBOROUGH, *Wilts.* A parliament was held here in

the reign of Henry III., 1269. Gives the title to the Duke of Marlborough.

MARSTON MOOR, *York.* Here Charles I. met with his first great defeat by the Parliamentarians, in 1644. Prince Rupert and Cromwell were the two commanders.

MENAI STRAIT, *Wales.* Suetonius Paulinus transported his troops across it in flat-bottomed boats, and his cavalry swam across on horseback, when invading Anglesea, in 59. The suspension-bridge over it was built by Telford, from 1818 to 1825; and Stephenson's tubular bridge in 1849. Both are astonishing pieces of work.

MERTON, *Surrey.* The Danes here defeated the Saxons, 871. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry III., 1236, at which were enacted the "*Statutes of Merton*," the most ancient body of laws in the kingdom, except Magna Charta. The prelates insisted that the *municipal law* should be made conformable to the *canon law;* but the barons returned the celebrated answer,—*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*,—"We will not change the laws of England."

MILFORD HAVEN, *Pembroke.* Near to it, the English were victorious over a French fleet in 1406. Richard II. landed here on his return from Ireland, to oppose Henry, Duke of Lancaster. The Earl of Richmond (Henry VII.) landed at this place when he came to oppose Richard III. in 1485. George IV. was forced by stress of weather to shelter in this bay, on his return from Ireland, 1821.

MONMOUTH. Henry V. born at,—hence he is called Henry of Monmouth. A battle was fought here in 1405.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, *Hereford.* In 1461 a battle was fought here between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, when the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., totally defeated Margaret's forces.

MUSSELBURGH, *near Edinburgh.* The Scots were defeated here in the reign of Edward VI.

NAAS, *Kildare.* There was a great battle here, between the rebels and the king's troops, in 1798, when the former, after a desperate engagement, were defeated.

NASEBY, *Northampton.* Charles I. was here completely defeated by Cromwell, 1645. It *really* decided the contest between them, as it gave the latter possession of most of the large towns.

NEVILLE'S CROSS, *Durham.* Noted for the victory which Philippa, Queen of Edward III., gained here over the Scots, 1346, when David, their king, was taken prisoner.

NEWARK, *Nottingham.* King John died at, 1216. Richard III. made it his head-quarters before the battle of Bosworth Field. It was besieged by the Scots during the civil wars. Charles I. here gave himself up to Lord Leven, the general of the Scottish army, which soon afterwards sold him to Cromwell for its arrears of pay.

NEWBURY, *Berks.* Here the Royalists defeated the Parliamentarians, 1643, but lost Lord Falkland, their greatest general, who was killed in the battle.

NEWRY, *Ireland.* During the civil wars it was the scene of conflicts between the two contending armies. It was rebuilt after the Restoration; but was burnt by the adherents of James II. in 1689.

NEWCASTLE, *Northumberland.* So called from a castle built here by Robert, the eldest son of William I.: there had been one here previously. It had before been called Monkchester, from the number of monasteries there. It received a licence to dig for coal in the reign of Henry III. John Baliol did homage here for the crown of Scotland, in the reign of Edward I. David Bruce unsuccessfully attacked it in 1334. In 1646, Charles I. was brought to this

place by the Scots, after he surrendered to them at Newark. This town warmly espoused the cause of Charles during the civil wars.

NEW SARUM, *Wilts.* Parliaments were held here in the reigns of Edward II., 1308, and Richard II., 1383.

NORE, *mouth of the Thames.* Noted for the mutiny of the Royal Navy here, during the wars of the French Revolution, 1797. The ringleader was hung at the mast-head of one of the men-of-war.

NORTHALLERTON, *York.* The battle of the Standard was fought here by the English and Scotch, 1138: the former were victorious.

NORTHAMPTON. A parliament was held here in the reign of Stephen, 1138; and one in the reign of Henry II., at which Becket defended himself, but was condemned to be banished, as guilty of a contempt of the king's court. It was besieged by the barons in John's reign. Henry III. here received the homage of Alexander, King of Scotland, 1218. In a parliament held here in 1266, the adherents of the late Earl of Leicester were ordered to be disinherited; and at one held 1269, the Pope's legate published a crusade. Parliaments were also held at Northampton, under Edward II., 1307; Edward III., 1328 and 1338; and under Richard II., 1380. After a sanguinary battle fought here in 1460, between the Duke of York and Henry VI., the latter was defeated, and taken prisoner by the Yorkists. Northampton was fortified by the Parliamentary forces in 1642.

NORWICH, *Norfolk.* Henry VII. made a visit of policy to this place, and kept his Christmas at it, during Simnel's imposture. There was a great riot here during the reign of Edward VI., caused by one Ket, a tanner, who took the castle, but was afterwards himself taken, and hung upon it. A number of Flemings settled here in the early part of Elizabeth's

reign, and introduced the manufacture of bombazines. The city rose on the ruins of one called Caistor, now a small village. An old distich says, that—

"Caistor was a city when Norwich was none,
And Norwich was built of Caistor stone."

Archbishop Parker and Bishop Cousin were natives of Norwich, and also Dr Caius, one of the founders of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

NOTTINGHAM. Richard I. convoked a council or parliament here, at which he confiscated his brother John's estates. Mortimer and Edward the Second's Queen were taken prisoners in its castle by Prince Edward. A parliament was held here by Edward III. in 1336. This town was the rendezvous for the troops of Edward IV. and Richard III., during the wars of the roses. It was the first place at which Charles I. raised his standard at the commencement of the civil wars, 1642. The motto upon the standard was, "*Give to Cæsar his due.*"

OTTERBOURNE, *Northumberland.* A battle was fought here by the Scots and English, 1388, which gave the foundation for the ballad of "Chevy Chase." The victory was claimed by both sides.

OXFORD. Alfred the Great is supposed to be the founder of its University. Edmund Ironside was murdered at Oxford, 1017. Richard I. and John were born here. Matilda fled to it for safety from Stephen. A parliament of the magnates was held here, 1138 (Stephen); and another met at this city in 1258, at which Henry III. was compelled to delegate his power to twenty-four persons, twelve chosen by himself, and twelve by the barons, only reserving to the king the chief place in public assemblies. It was also ordered that four knights of the shire should be returned to parliament. This was the first time the representatives of the commons were present, and

thus was the rude outline of the House of Commons. Ridley and Latimer were burnt at Oxford, 1555, and Cranmer, 1556. A parliament was held here in the reign of Charles I., 1625, on account of the plague raging in London; and another in 1644, in opposition to that sitting at Westminster; and thus England had two parliaments sitting at the same time. Charles chiefly resided here during the civil wars; from hence he offered negotiations to his opponents. Charles II. held a parliament at Oxford in 1665, on account of the plague; and in 1681, thinking it would be more complying at Oxford than in London. James II. went down to the University to compel the Fellows of Magdalene College to elect Bishop Parker —a nominee of his own—as their president.

PEMBROKE. Henry VII. born at, in 1457. The French landed a number of men here in 1745.

PERTH. Said to have been founded by Agricola, A.D. 70. The regent Robert besieged it in 1339. "James I. was murdered here, in 1437, by Graham and the Earl of Athol, for which their bodies were torn with red-hot pincers, burning crowns of iron pressed upon their heads, and their hearts torn out and thrown in the fire." Cromwell took it in 1651. It was the head-quarters of the Earl of Mar in the rebellion of 1715, who took it that year. The Pretender's father was proclaimed king here in 1745.

PINKEY, *Edinburgh*. The Scotch were signally defeated here by the Duke of Somerset, 1547, when he went a-wooing the young Queen of Scots for his nephew, Edward VI.

PONTEFRACT, *York*. Richard II. imprisoned and put to death at. Scroop, Archbishop of York, was beheaded here for rebellion, in the reign of Henry IV. This was the first instance of a bishop being put to death in England by the civil power. Lord Rivers and

friends were beheaded here by Gloucester (Richard III.), 1483.

PORTLAND, ISLE OF, *Dorset.* A fortified place before 1142. Its castle was built by Henry VIII., about 1536. There was a great naval engagement off the peninsula of Portland, between Blake and Van Tromp, 1653. The English were victorious.

PORTSMOUTH, *Hants.* Robert and his forces landed at, to oppose his brother, Henry I. It was burnt by the French in the reign of Richard II., 1377. The Duke of Buckingham, Charles the First's favourite, was stabbed here by Felton, 1628. Blake defeated Van Tromp off Portsmouth, 1653. Admiral Byng was shot here in 1757—"a victim to the want of moral courage on the part of the king's advisers."

PRESTON, *Lancashire.* Cromwell defeated the royal forces here. It was taken by the army of the Pretender without resistance; but they were soon compelled to retreat from it, and a number of the rebels were executed here.

PRESTONPANS, *Haddington.* The Pretender here defeated the King's forces, in 1745. Sir John Cope commanded the latter, and, thinking that "discretion is the better part of valour," and that

> "He who fights and runs away,
> May live to fight another day,"

precipitately galloped from the field, to Berwick, where he was the first to announce his own defeat.

RAVENSBURGH, *York.* Now washed away. The landing-place of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, when he came to oppose Richard II.; and also of Edward IV., on his return from Holland, to oppose Margaret and the Lancastrians.

READING, *Berks.* The burial-place of Henry I. The Bishop of Durham summoned a general council of nobility and prelates at this place during the

captivity of Richard I. A parliament was held here in 1453 (Henry VI.), and one in 1467 (Edward IV.) Archbishop Laud was born at Reading; he was the son of a clothier, and was a liberal benefactor to the town in the time of his prosperity.

RICHMOND, *Surrey.* Anciently called Sheen. Edward II., Henry VII., and Elizabeth died at this place. It was destroyed by fire in 1497: but Henry VII. rebuilt it, and commanded that it should be called Richmond, after the title he bore before he gained the crown. He held a tournament at it in 1492. When the Emperor Charles V. visited England in 1523, he was lodged in the Palace of Sheen; and Queen Elizabeth was imprisoned in it by her sister Mary.

RIPON, *York.* A parliament was held here in 1392 (Richard II.) Bishops and others sent excuses for non-attendance, as being unable to go for want of suitable horses, &c. &c. What is now considered a great honour, was not thought to be so then. In 1640, eight earls, and as many barons, appointed to treat with the Scotch commissioners, met here, the latter refusing to go to York, where Charles I. then was.

ROCHESTER, *Kent.* This town was taken by Louis, son of Philip, King of France, in John's reign. Henry VIII. met Anne of Cleves here. James II., after he abdicated the throne, was ordered by the Prince of Orange to reside here, 1688. He embarked from its neighbourhood for France the same year. Its see is the smallest in England, and, except Canterbury, the oldest of those founded after the arrival of Augustine.

ROCKINGHAM, *Northampton.* At a synod, or parliament, held here in the reign of William II., that monarch failed in an attempt to depose Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury.

ROSLYN, *Edinburgh.* The Scotch routed the English here, 1307.

ROSS, *Ireland.* An obstinate battle was fought here between the rebels and the royal forces, in 1798; the former were defeated.

ROUNDAWAY DOWN, *Wilts.* The Royalists twice defeated the Parliamentarians at this place in 1643.

ROWTON MOOR. The king's forces were defeated here in the civil wars, 1645. Charles was standing on a tower in Chester, watching the battle.

RUNNYMEDE, *near Windsor.* The place where the barons compelled John to sign Magna Charta, 1215.

SALISBURY, *Wilts.* A parliament was held here in 1296, by Edward I.; and, in 1328, by Edward III. A council met here in 1324 (Edward II.) The Duke of Buckingham was beheaded at this place, by order of Richard III., 1483. It was the head-quarters of James II., after the landing of the Prince of Orange, 1688; the latter entered it on his journey to London. On Salisbury Plain are the celebrated Druidical ruins of Stonehenge.

SANDWICH, *Kent.* Canute landed at, in 1015; and Richard I. upon his return from captivity, 1194; also the King of France, in John's reign. Henry V. embarked from it for France, 1416. In 1458 the French landed here, and plundered the town. It is one of the Cinque Ports; the rest are, Dover, Hastings, Hythe, and Romney, together with Winchelsea and Rye; they are for the protection of the English coast.

SAVOY PALACE, *London.* Here John, King of France, who was taken prisoner by the Black Prince, lived and died. Wat Tyler's insurgents broke into it. James II. built a spacious house, church, and schools here, for the Jesuits. In the reign of Charles II., commissioners, consisting of twelve Bishops and

twelve Presbyterians, met at the Savoy, to review the Liturgy;—its object, that of pleasing both parties, was not attained.

SEDGE MOOR, *Somerset.* The Duke of Monmouth was here defeated by the king's forces, 1685.

SHAFTESBURY, *Dorset.* Edward the Martyr was buried here, 982; and Canute died here in 1036.

SHEEN, *Surrey.* Edward III. and Queen Anne, wife of Richard II., died at; and Warbeck fled to, for protection. (See RICHMOND.)

SHEERNESS, *Isle of Sheppey.* Taken by the Dutch admiral De Ruyter, 1667.

SHEPPEY, ISLE OF, *Kent.* Taken by the Danes, 832.

SHERIFF MUIR. (See DUNBLANE.)

SHREWSBURY. Alfred made it one of his principal cities. It was taken by Llewellyn in 1215, but he did not keep it long. A parliament was held here, 1220 (Henry III.), at which Llewellyn attended. It was restored to the crown after the battle of Evesham, 1265. Simon de Montfort took it from Henry III. In 1283 (Edward I.), a parliament was held here, before which David, the Welsh prince of that name, was tried and condemned. Another parliament met at this place, 1397–8 (Richard II.), and carried its prerogative to its highest extent; an act was passed delegating the authority in matters of state to a select number of lords and commons, nominated by the king. The Earl of Hereford also charged the Duke of Norfolk with treason; both were soon after banished. Henry IV. defeated Hotspur in the battle of Shrewsbury, 1403. This city sent Charles I. supplies during the civil wars. Cromwell built a wall and castle here, which are now in ruins.

SMITHFIELD, *London.* Richard II. was met here by Wat Tyler at the head of 20,000 men, and during the conference which took place, Tyler was killed by

the king's attendants. It was a favorite place for burning so-called heretics, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary. (See LONDON.)

SOUTHAMPTON, *Hants.* The Danes landed here. Canute was crowned here in 1016. Edward III., with a thousand sail, embarked from hence for France. Henry V. assembled a great fleet here in 1415. It is now the packet station to the East and West Indies and the Mediterranean.

STAMFORD, *Lincoln.* Said to have been a British town before the arrival of the Romans. It submitted to Sweyn, King of Denmark, 1013. Harold here defeated Tostig and the King of Norway, 1066. In 1190 and 1290 the Jews living at Stamford were grievously ill-treated and plundered, and in the latter year their noble library was sold. The barons met here in arms, 1215, and demanded of John the charter. The corpse of Queen Eleanor rested here. The cross, which was erected to mark the spot, was destroyed in the reign of Charles I. The battle of Lose-coat-field was fought near to Stamford in 1470, between Edward IV. and Sir R. Wells, whose father he had put to death.

STOCKPORT, *Cheshire.* This was a military post of some consequence before the conquest. In the civil wars it was garrisoned by the Parliament, taken by Prince Rupert, and retaken by the forces of the Parliament, who kept possession of it the remainder of the wars.

STOKE, *Nottingham.* At a battle here in 1487, between the forces of Henry VII. and the impostor Simnel, the latter was defeated and taken prisoner, and his supporter, the Earl of Lincoln, was slain.

STONEHENGE, *Wilts.* A celebrated Druidical ruin, probably a temple of the Britons. "The Britons had annual meetings at this place, at which laws were

made, and justice administered, and heinous crimes punished by burning alive in wicker-work baskets."

STRATHFIELDSAYE, *Hants.* The seat of the late Duke of Wellington. It was purchased for him by the British Parliament, as an acknowledgment of his splendid services in frustrating the ambitious designs of Napoleon. It is held from the Crown, on the tenure of presenting a tri-coloured flag to the Sovereign, at Windsor, on each recurring anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The last flag presented is placed over a bust of the late illustrious conqueror, and remains there till the next one is given.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, *Warwick.* Shakspeare was born at Stratford, 1564, and died, and was buried at it, in 1613.

STRATTON HILL, *Devon.* The Royalists were victorious over the Parliamentarians here in 1643. The poet Waller was killed in the battle.

TARA, *Ireland.* One of the earliest battles of the Irish rebellion of 1798 was fought here, the king's troops defeating the insurgents.

TAUNTON, *Somerset.* Warbeck and his followers came here. The Duke of Monmouth assumed the title of king, at Taunton, when he came upon his expedition against James II., in 1685.

TEWKESBURY, *Gloucester.* Here Edward IV. conquered Margaret, and took her and her son prisoners, 1471. She was conveyed to the Tower of London, where her husband died a few days after her arrival.

THAMES, THE RIVER. The Danes sailed up it. At the mouth of the Thames, the English gained a great victory over the Dutch, 1666.

THANET, ISLE OF, *Kent.* Taken by the Danes. Hengist and Horsa, and also Augustine, landed at it; the former in 449, the latter 597.

TICHFIELD HOUSE, *Hants.* Charles I. escaped to Tich-

field House from Hampton Court, 1647, and from thence went to the Isle of Wight.

TILBURY FORT, *Essex.* The place at which Elizabeth visited and harangued her army, before the battle with the Spanish Armada, in 1588.

> "Stout hearts beat high on Tilbury's plain;
> Our Marathon for ever."

TORBAY, *Devon.* William, Prince of Orange, landed at Brixham, in this bay, November 1688.

TOWER OF LONDON. Built by William I. and William II. The state prison. Very many persons have been executed here for real or supposed crimes; among whom may be mentioned the Protector Somerset, 1551; the Duke of Northumberland, 1553; and Lady Jane Grey and her husband, 1554. The seven bishops were imprisoned here, 1688. In the Tower are the armoury, jewel-office, &c. &c.

TOWTON, *York.* Edward IV. defeated Margaret at this place, 1461. The latter, with her husband, Henry VI., afterwards fled to Scotland. This is said to have been the most fierce and bloody battle that ever happened in any domestic war,—37,000 fell, Edward commanding that no quarter should be given.

UXBRIDGE, *Middlesex.* A treaty was here commenced between Charles I. and the Parliamentarians, but nothing resulted from it.

WAKEFIELD, *York.* Here Queen Margaret gained a complete victory over the Yorkists in 1460, when the Duke of York, and his second son, the Earl of Rutland, were taken prisoners, and put to death.

WALMER CASTLE, *Kent.* Here his Grace, the late Duke of Wellington, died, September 14, 1852, aged eighty-three years and four months. This is the official residence of the Warden of the Cinque Ports, which office the illustrious Duke held at the time of his decease.

WALTHAM ABBEY, *Essex.* Founded by Harold; he and his two brothers, who were slain at the battle of Hastings, were buried here, 1066. A cross was erected at Waltham by Edward I., it being one of the places at which the remains of his wife rested when taken to London, 1296.

WANTAGE, *Berks.* The birthplace of Alfred the Great, 849, and of Bishop Butler, author of *The Analogy of Religion.*

WARWICK CASTLE. Gaveston, the favorite of Edward II., was put to death in it.

WATERFORD, *Ireland.* James II. embarked from this city, for France, after the battle of the Boyne.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Founded by Edward the Confessor. The parliaments of England have *generally* been held at Westminster since the time of the Plantagenets; and in the abbey the Kings and Queens of England are crowned. Henry II., Edward IV., and Henry VIII., died at Westminster. The following sovereigns are buried here:—Edward I. and his Queen, Eleanor, Queen Philippa, Richard II., Edward V., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., Charles II., William III., Anne, and George II. It is also the last resting-place of many persons who were eminent for their great mental attainments, &c.

WESTMINSTER HALL. Many persons have been tried here for high crimes and misdemeanours. In the time of Edward I., the King of Scotland was summoned to it, to answer a charge of debt. He pleaded his cause in person. The Earl of Strafford was tried and condemned here in the reign of Charles I., 1641, as was also that monarch, in 1649. The seven bishops were tried and acquitted at Westminster Hall, in the reign of James II., 1688. Bishop Atterbury was tried here in 1723; and

Lord Clive and Warren Hastings, on account of their Indian administration. (For a splendid account of these two latter trials, see Macaulay's "Lord Clive," and "Warren Hastings," in the *Traveller's Library.*) Queen Caroline, the wife of George IV., was tried at Westminster in 1820.

WHITEHALL, *London.* Built by Wolsey. Charles I. was beheaded here in 1649; and Cromwell died at it in 1658. Charles II. was proclaimed at Whitehall, 1660. He assembled a parliament in its banqueting-room, in order to get further supplies, 1663; and died at this palace, in 1685. Titus Oates was kept under surveillance here. James II. made it the residence of Leyburn, who was sent by the Pope to be the adviser of that monarch.

WIGHT, ISLE OF. The Phenicians traded to this island before the commencement of the Christian era. Ethelred II. fled to it from the Danes. It was pillaged by Harold. John retired here after he signed Magna Charta, for the purpose of raising an army of foreign mercenaries, whom he intended using against his subjects. Charles I. was confined in it, 1648. Queen Victoria has a marine residence at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight.

WINCHESTER, *Hants.* Egbert summoned a general council or parliament here, at which he was crowned King of England, 829, "by which name the United Kingdom was thenceforward called." In 1264, "Earl Montfort called a parliament at Winchester in the king's name, which is shewn by Dr Brady to be the first wherein two knights for each county, two citizens for each city, and two burgesses for each borough, were summoned, and was the original of the House of Commons." Canute restored the Saxon customs in a general assembly of the kingdom, which met here, 1021. Parliaments were held here in the

reign of Edward III., 1330 and 1371, and in the reign of Richard II., 1393. The following monarchs were crowned at Winchester:—Egbert, Matilda, Alfred the Great, and Edward the Confessor. It is the burial-place of Egbert, Ethelwolf, Alfred, his son Edward, Edred, Edwy, Canute, and William II. Stephen was captured at Winchester, in the struggles between him and Matilda.

WINDSOR, *Berks.* The birthplace of Edward III., Henry VI., George IV., and William IV. The burial-place of Edward IV., Henry VIII., Charles I., George III., George IV., and William IV. Charles, the Emperor of Germany, visited Queen Anne here, on his way to Spain. Windsor Castle is the magnificent residence of the monarchs of England. A parliament was held here in the reign of William II, in 1097, to consult about the reduction of the Welsh; in the reign of Henry I., 1107, when regulations for weights, measures, and the coinage, were made; and again in the reign of Henry I., 1127, at which Stephen and the King of Scotland were present. In 1547, a committee of divines, appointed by the Convocation to draw up a *Communion Service* suitable for administering the Lord's Supper in *both kinds*, met at Windsor, and did so; and in the following year, they drew up a *Book of Common Prayer*,—the first Prayer-Book of Edward VI. A consultation between the chiefs of the realm was held here in 1688, after the first escape of James II.

WOODSTOCK, *Oxon.* Ethelred held an assembly of the nation here. Edward III. frequently resided at this place, and so did Chaucer, who was probably born here. Queen Elizabeth was confined here by her sister Mary. The manor of Woodstock was purchased by parliament, and given to the Duke of Marlborough, for the splendid victory of Blenheim. A

palace was also built on the estate by parliament, for the duke's residence, and was named Blenheim Palace, after the above-named victory. The estate is held from the crown, on the condition of presenting to the sovereign a tri-coloured flag, on every anniversary of the battle of Blenheim.

WORCESTER. A parliament was held here in 1264 (Henry III.), and one in 1281, when the courts of justice were removed from Westminster to Shrewsbury, to be near the king—Edward I.—in his expedition against the Welsh. Charles II. was here completely defeated by Cromwell, 1651, and was afterwards compelled to quit the kingdom in disguise.

WORKINGTON, *Cumberland.* Mary, Queen of Scots, landed at Workington, when she fled from Scotland.

YORK. The Emperor Severus died at York in 211, and Constantine in 306. It was taken by the Danes in 867, and taken and burned by them in 1069. In its cathedral, the king, barons, and prelates of Scotland did homage to Henry II. A council was held here in 1221, at which the King of Scotland attended. In 1300–1, a parliament held here by Edward I. declared that "Scotland is subject to the crown of England, and that the Pope has nothing to do with it." Edward II. went to York to be free from the control of his barons. Richard III. and his Queen were crowned here a second time, in 1483. Henry VIII. ordered Wolsey to retire to his archbishopric of York. He also visited it, to have a conference with the King of Scotland. A conference of English and Scotch commissioners was held here, to test the innocence of Mary, Queen of Scots, and by adjournment, at Hampton Court. Charles I. retired to York, and took with him the Prince of Wales, just before the civil war broke out. In 1640 he summoned a council of peers at this city, to consult upon

the affairs of the nation. It was besieged by Leslie and Fairfax in 1644. Five hundred Jews killed their wives, children, and themselves, in York Castle, in the reign of Richard II., rather than fall into the hands of the merciless and bigoted populace. The following parliaments have been held here:—In 1221, in the reign of Henry III.; 1300–1, reign of Edward I.; in 1318 and 1322, reign of Edward II.; in 1328, 1333, 1334, and 1335, in the reign of Edward III.; and in 1463, in the reign of Edward IV. The ancient name of this city was Eboracum; the archbishop still signs himself "Ebor." This see is said to have been founded by King Lucius, A.D. 180, and if so, is the oldest in England. The Archbishop of York was anciently metropolitan of the Scotch Bishops. He is now metropolitan of England.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL SUMMARIES.

SECTION I.—THE PRINCIPAL INVASIONS OF THE DANES.

Their first appearance.....	783	Take Exeter.....	876
They land near Purbeck, Dorset.....	787	Take Chippenham.....	877
Take the Isle of Sheppey..	832	Invade Anglesey.....	900
Land in Dorset.....	836	Take Canterbury 1011	
Take London and Canterbury.....	851	Take Clontarf, Ireland....1039	
Take York.....	867	Land at Sandwich 1047	
Defeat the Saxons at Merton.....	871	Burn York 1069	
		Again invade England, but are bribed by William to depart 1074	

17194

Section II.—PLACES AT WHICH BATTLES WERE FOUGHT DURING THE WARS OF THE ROSES.

St Albans	1455	Hexham	1464
Bloreheath	1459	Banbury	1469
Northampton	1460	Stamford	1470
Wakefield	1460	Barnet	1471
Mortimer's Cross	1461	Tewkesbury	1471
St Albans	1461	Bosworth Field	1485
Towton	1461		

Some call the battle of Tewkesbury the *last* that was fought in these wars. They continued for thirty years, from 1455 to 1485, and about a hundred thousand persons lost their lives in them.

Section III.—THE PRINCIPAL BATTLES AND SIEGES OF THE CIVIL WARS. (CHARLES I.)

Edge Hill	1642	Newbury	1644
Worcester	1642	Marston Moor	1644
Chalgrave	1643	Liverpool	1644
Newbury	1643	Newark	1644
Bristol	1643	Cropredy Bridge	1644
Gloucester	1643	Naseby	1645
Lansdowne	1643	Rowton Moor	1645
Round-away-down	1643	Maidstone	1648
Stratton	1643	Drogheda	1649
Barnham Moor	1643	Dunbar	1650
Alderton	1643	Worcester	1651

Section IV.—PLACES AT WHICH PARLIAMENTS HAVE BEEN HELD.

N.B.—They have *generally* been held at Westminster since the time of the Plantagenets, when they became more regular and took the name of Parliament.

Acton Burnel	Edward I.	Cambridge	Richard II.
Albans, St	John.	Carlisle	Edward I.
Berwick	Edward I.	Clarendon	Henry II.
Bristol	Henry III.	Coventry	Henry IV.
Ditto	Edward I.	Ditto	Henry VI.
Bury St Edmunds	Edward I.	Exeter	Edward I.
Ditto	Henry VI.	Gloucester	Edward I.

Gloucester .....Richard II.
Ditto .....Henry IV.
Leicester .....Henry V.
Ditto .....Henry VI.
Ditto .....Ditto.
Lincoln .....John.
Ditto .....Edward I.
Ditto .....Edward II.
Ditto .....Edward III.
London .....Stephen.
Ditto .....John.
Ditto .....Henry III.
Ditto .....Edward I.
Ditto .....Ditto.
Ditto .....Ditto.
Ditto .....Edward II.
Ditto .....Ditto.
Ditto .....Edward III.
Ditto .....Henry IV.
Marlborough.....Henry III.
Merton .....Ditto.
New Sarum .....Edward II.
Ditto .....Richard II.
Northampton.....Stephen.
Ditto .....Henry II.
Ditto .....Henry III.
Ditto .....Ditto.
Ditto .....Ditto.
Ditto .....Edward II.
Ditto .....Edward III.
Ditto .....Ditto.
Ditto .....Richard II.
Nottingham.....Richard I.
Ditto .....Edward III.
Oxford.....Stephen.
Ditto .....Henry III.
Oxford .....Charles I.
Ditto .....Ditto.
Ditto .....Charles II.
Ditto .....Ditto.
Reading.....Henry VI.
Ditto .....Edward IV.
Ripon.....Edward II.
Rockingham .....William II.
Salisbury.....Edward I.
Ditto .....Edward II.
Ditto .....Edward III.
Shrewsbury .....Henry III.
Ditto .....Edward I.
Ditto .....Richard II.
Stamford.....John.
Westminster.....Generally.
Worcester.....Edward I.
Ditto .....Henry III.
Winchester.....Ditto.
Ditto .....Edward III.
Ditto .....Ditto.
Ditto .....Richard II.
Windsor.....William II.
Ditto .....Henry I.
Ditto .....Ditto.
York .....Henry III.
Ditto .....Edward I.
Ditto .....Edward II.
Ditto .....Ditto.
Ditto .....Ditto.
Ditto .....Edward III.
Ditto .....Ditto.
Ditto .....Ditto.
Ditto .....Ditto.
Ditto .....Edward IV.

NOTE.—The *Dates* when most of the above parliaments were held will be found mentioned in connection with the places in the Alphabetical Lists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SECTION V.—THE BISHOPRICS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, WITH THE DATE OF THEIR FOUNDATION, &c.

NAME.	DATE.	REMARKS.
	A.D.	
York	180	Said to have been founded by King Lucius.
London	514	An archbishopric before Augustine founded Canterbury.
Bangor	516?	
Llandaff	522	
St David's	520	Founded by Prince Arthur.
St Asaph	560	Founded by Kentigern, a Scot.
Canterbury	602	Founded by Augustine.
Rochester	604	The smallest see in England.
Norwich	630	Founded by Felix, a Burgundian, who converted the East Saxons. It was divided at one time; Dunwich, in Suffolk, and Elmham, in Norfolk, were then the two sees.
Lichfield	656	Was once an archbishopric; removed to Chester in 1075, to Coventry in 1102, and afterwards to Lichfield again.
Winchester	663	
Worcester	680	Founded by Ethelred, King of Mercia.
Hereford	680	Founded by Milfride, a Noble.
Chichester	681 1071	Founded at Selsey in 681. Stigand removed it to Chichester in 1071.
Bath and Wells	905	Founded at Wells in 905.
Durham	995	Founded in Holy Island in 635; removed to Chester-le-Street in consequence of the Danish incursions in 882, and thence to Durham.
Exeter	1032?	Formed by the union of the sees of Crediton and Bodmin.
Lincoln	1075	Anciently at Sidnacester and Dorchester.
Ely	1109	Founded by Henry I.
Carlisle	1133	Henry I.
Salisbury	1217	Founded at Sherborne in 705; removed to Salisbury in 1217.
Chester	1541	Founded by Henry VIII. out of the funds obtained by the dissolution of the monasteries.
Gloucester and Bristol	1541	
Oxford	1541	
Peterborough	1541	
Ripon	1836	Founded when the sees of Bristol and Gloucester were united.
Manchester	1847	

Note.—The signatures used by several bishops are the ancient names of their sees, or contractions of them, as—Cantuar, Canterbury; Ebor, Eboracum, York; Winton, Wintoniensis, Winchester; Dunelm, Durham; Oxon, Oxford; Sarum, Salisbury.

Section VI.—POSSESSIONS OF ENGLAND, IN FRANCE, AT THE FOLLOWING PERIODS.

1. In the reign of Henry II. (1154 to 1189), Normandy, Maine, Anjou, Touraine, Poictou, Saintonge, Angoumois, Limousin, Perigord, Auvergne, Guienne, and Gascony.

2. In the reign of Edward III. (1327 to 1377), Ponthieu, Poictou, Limousin, Perigord, Saintonge, Guienne, Gascony, and Angoumois.

3. At the end of the reign of Henry V. and beginning of that of Henry VI., 1422, Picardy, Normandy, Isle of France, Champagne, Touraine, Poictou, Limousin, Guienne, Perigord, and Gascony.
(See Clarke's Maps of British History, No. 1.)

Henry VI. lost all his French possessions but Calais, which was taken by France in Mary's reign, 1558.

SECTION VII.—PRESENT FOREIGN POSSESSIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, WITH THE DATE AT WHICH EACH WAS CAPTURED, CEDED, OR SETTLED, AND ITS AREA AND POPULATION.

IN EUROPE.

NAME.	HOW OBTAINED.	DATE.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION.
Gibraltar	Capitulation.	1704	1	15,000
Heligoland	Capitulation.	1807	5	2,300
	Ceded.	1814		
Malta	Capitulation.	1800	100	100,000

IN ASIA.

Aden	Purchased.	1839	3	50,000
Australia	Settlement.	1787	2,996,100	238,126
Ceylon	Capitulation.	1795	24,664	1,507,326
Hong Kong	Ceded.	1842	60	29,507
British India	Captured and ceded.	during last century and a half.	665,000	93,500,000
Malacca	Ceded.	1825	900	45,953
New Zealand	Settlement.	1830	29,000	122,000
Prince of Wales Island or Penang	Settlement.	1786	160	40,322
Sarawak	Ceded.	1841	25	.....
Singapore	Ceded.	1819	270	57,421
Van Dieman's Land.	Settlement.	1803	27,000	60,000

IN AFRICA.

Cape of Good Hope	Capitulation.	1806	128,256	166,408
Fernando Po	Ceded.	1827	580	.....
Gambia	Settlement.	1631	19	4,857
Mauritius	Capitulation.	1810	708	161,089
Sierra Leone	Settlement.	1787	300	44,985
St Helena	Capitulated.	1600	48	4,977

IN NORTH AMERICA.

NAME.	HOW OBTAINED.	DATE.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION.
Canada, Upper Canada, Lower	Capitulation. Capitulation.	1759 1760	400,000	1,000,000
Cape Breton	Settlement.	1584	3,100	35,000
New Brunswick	Settlement.	1622	27,000	130,000
Newfoundland	Settlement.	1500	35,913	81,517
Nova Scotia	Settlement.	1622	18,000	300,000
Prince Edward's Island	Capitulated.	1745	2,134	34,666

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

British Guiana.	Capitulation.	1803	95,000	103,100

IN THE WEST INDIES.

Antigua	Settlement.	1632	93	36,190
Bahamas	Settlement.	1629	312	30,000
Barbadoes	Settlement.	1605	166	120,000
Berbice	Capitulation.	1803	...	24,000
Bermudas	Settlement.	1609	19	10,240
Dominica	Ceded.	1763	3,000	22,200
Grenada	Ceded.	1763	125	28,000
Honduras is in Central America	Ceded.	1670	62,750	5,130
Jamaica	Capitulation.	1665	6,000	400,000
Montserrat	Settlement.	1632	33	...
Nevis	Settlement.	1628	33	...
St Christopher's	Settlement.	1623	70	25,000
St Lucia	Capitulated.	1803	300	20,000
St Vincent	Ceded.	1763	163	29,000
Tobago	Ceded.	1763	156	29,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	1797	2,000	60,000
[illegible]	[illegible]			

Part II.

EUROPE AND ITS ISLANDS.

CHAPTER I.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN BRITISH HISTORY, WITH THE EVENTS OCCURRING AT THEM IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

ABRANTES, *Portugal.* Its position makes it admirably suited for a military station, and Sir A. Wellesley availed himself of its local advantages by resisting there the progress of the French, in 1809.

AGINCOURT, *France.* In 1415, Henry V. here gained a great victory over the French, 10,000 of whom were slain, and 14,000 taken prisoners, the English only losing 100 men. The French army amounted to about 100,000 men, and that of the English to little more than 12,000. The Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon were taken prisoners, and the Dukes of Alençon, Brabant, and Bar, were among the killed, together with one archbishop, one marshal, thirteen earls, ninety-two barons, and other men of note.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, *Prussia.* Celebrated for two treaties of peace made there, one in 1668, and the other in 1748; the latter was between Great Britain, France, Holland, Hungary, Spain, and Genoa. A

number of previous treaties were renewed and confirmed by it. The celebrated Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle was held in 1818; it was composed of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and ministers representing Great Britain and France. The high powers thus assembled, arranged to withdraw the allied troops from France, and decided that the latter country should pay them 265,000,000 francs, as indemnification for the wars, &c.

ALBUERA, *Spain.* A great battle was fought at this place in 1811. Soult commanded the French, and Beresford the British; the latter gained a most brilliant victory, after a very sanguinary contest of four hours' duration, in which time 8000 French and 7000 of the allies were killed:—a total of 15,000 swept into eternity in the brief space of time mentioned above.

ALMANZA, *Spain.* The allies,—Charles, Emperor of Germany, and the English,—were defeated by the French, 1707, when most of the English were either killed or taken prisoners, the Portuguese deserting them after the first charge. The Duke of Berwick, illegitimate son of James II., commanded the French and Spanish forces.

ALMAREZ, *Spain.* General Hill successfully attacked the French at this place in 1812. He destroyed their works, &c., and captured a number of prisoners, among whom were seventeen officers. The affair was conducted with great rapidity.

ALMEIDA, *Portugal.* Wellington here completely defeated the French, under Massena, in 1811, and, after the battle, compelled them to evacuate Portugal. The French were guilty of great cruelty on their retreat, completely desolating the country through which they passed.

AMIENS, *France.* The residence of Peter the Hermit,

the first preacher and originator of the Crusades. Edward III. here paid homage, as a vassal, to Philip of France. It is also noted for the *Treaty of Amiens* between England and France, by which a short peace was secured. The treaty was signed there in 1802, on behalf of Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain.

ANGERS, *France.* The late Duke of Wellington received part of his military education at the College of Angers.

ANGLEN. A village near Sleswick, Denmark, from which the name of England is derived. The invading Angles founded East Anglia, a kingdom of the Heptarchy, and the whole country was from it called Angleland,—England.

ANJOU, *France.* Came into the possession of England through Henry II., who inherited it from his father, the Count of Anjou. It was sold to the French by Henry III., 1258. A battle was fought here between the English and French, when the former were defeated, 1421. It was the first battle that turned the tide of success against the English.

AQUITAINE, *France.* William the Conqueror brought Aquitaine into the possession of the Kings of England, it being part of his patrimony. It was annexed to France, 1370; conquered by Henry V., 1418; and again lost by Henry VI.

ARCHANGEL, *Russia.* The passage of Archangel was discovered by the English, 1553.

ARDRES, *near Guisnes, France.* Memorable as the place of meeting of Henry VIII., King of England, and Francis, King of France, 1520. From the great state and splendour displayed by these monarchs and their followers, the plain where they met was called "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."

ARMORICA, now BRITTANY, which see.

ARRAGON, *Spain.* Catharine of Arragon was married to Arthur, son of Henry VII., and afterwards to Henry VIII., who divorced her. This led to a quarrel with the Pope, and thus promoted the Reformation.

BADAJOS, *Spain.* Wellington here gloriously defeated the French in 1812, and after the battle, obliged them to retreat from Portugal.

BARCELONA, *Spain.* A fruitless attempt was made upon it by the Prince of Hesse and Sir George Rooke, in 1704. Taken by the English, under the Earl of Peterborough, 1705, and retaken by the French and Spaniards in 1714.

BARFLEUR, *France.* William I. here equipped the fleet by which he conquered England, 1066. Prince Henry, son of Henry I., was shipwrecked and drowned near to it, 1120. Ruined, and its harbour filled up by the English, in 1346. In 1416, the Duke of Bedford took 500 French ships in a battle off Barfleur. The French navy was destroyed near the Cape of Barfleur, by Admiral Russell, in 1692.

BAROSSA, *Spain.* Near to it the French were repulsed by the British, under General Graham, after a most sanguinary conflict, 1811. The Spaniards deserted the English, and left them to oppose the enemy alone.

BAYONNE, *France.* Taken by Wellington, 1814; but not without considerable loss.

BELLE ISLE, *France.* Taken by Admiral Keppel, 1761; restored, 1763.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, *Holland.* The British, under Sir T. Graham, unsuccessfully attempted to reduce it, 1813–14. Their loss was considerable.

BIDASSOA. A small river in Spain, where Wellington defeated the French, 1813; he then pursued them into France, and speedily terminated the peninsular campaign by the battle of Toulouse.

BLENHEIM, *Germany.* The Duke of Marlborough ob-

tained a great victory over the French here in 1704; for which he received the manor of Woodstock from, and had Blenheim House built for him by, the British Parliament. The conquered lost 40,000 men, 120 pieces of cannon, and 300 standards.

BOHEMIA, *Germany.* The blind King of Bohemia was killed at the battle of Cressy. The Black Prince adopted his plume,—three ostrich's feathers; and his motto,—"Ich Dien,"—*I serve.* All succeeding Princes of Wales have used them. Elizabeth, daughter of James I., married the King of Bohemia, who was also Elector Palatine; Sophia, their daughter, married the Duke of Hanover; and *their* son, George, succeeded to the crown of England as George I., being the nearest *Protestant* heir to it.

BONNE, *Germany.* Taken by Marlborough, 1703.

BORDEAUX, *France.* United to the dominions of Henry II. of England, by his marriage with Eleanor, of Aquitaine. Edward the Black Prince brought the King of France, whom he had taken prisoner at the battle of Poictiers, to this place in 1356. Richard II. was born here, 1367. It was entered by the English, 1814.

BOULOGNE, *France.* Edward II. went on a pilgrimage to Boulogne in 1313. Henry VIII. took it in 1542, but it was restored to France, 1550, upon payment of 400,000 crowns. Bonaparte here prepared a great flotilla for the invasion of England. In 1804, he assembled 160,000 men and 10,000 horses, 1300 vessels and 17,000 sailors, for that purpose, but the invasion was never made. Lord Nelson attacked Boulogne, disabling ten vessels, and sinking five, in 1801. In 1802, he made another attack upon it, but was repulsed with great loss. The town was set on fire by Congreve rockets thrown into it by the British, 1806.

BREDA, *Holland.* Charles II. chiefly resided here during the commonwealth. By the Treaty of Breda, the Dutch ceded New York to the English.

BREST, *France.* Taken by the English, 1378. James II. embarked from Brest, when going to Ireland to try to retrieve his position, 1689. The English vainly attempted to take it in 1694, when they lost 900 men, the receding tide having left their boats dry.

BRITTANY, or BRETAGNE, *France.* Many Britons fled here from England during the wars of Hengist, &c., 457. It afterwards gradually changed its name from Armorica, to Brittany, the name of the country of these settlers. Geoffrey, son of Henry II., married the heiress of the duchy, and hence it came into the possession of the English. The second Pretender landed on its coast after the battle of Culloden.

BRONTE, *Sicily.* Lord Nelson was created Duke of Bronte, by the King of Sicily, in 1799, for his success against the French.

BRUGES, *Belgium.* Wickliffe and other Englishmen held a negotiation here with the agents of the Pope, at which it was decided that the latter should not present to English benefices.

BRUSSELS, *Belgium.* In 1706, the keys of this city were delivered to Marlborough. Brussels was the head-quarters of the British army in 1815, just before the battle of Waterloo.

BURGOS, *Spain.* Entered by Wellington, 1813.

BUSACO, *Portugal.* Wellington here defeated the French with great slaughter in 1810, and immediately after the victory retreated behind the lines of Torres Vedras.

CADIZ, *Spain.* Howard and Essex took and plundered

it, burning the ships in the harbour, 1596. A fleet sent by Charles I. to take Cadiz in 1625, failed to do so. Blake took the Spanish galleons off this place, 1656. Sir G. Rooke unsuccessfully attacked it in 1702. Lord St Vincent blockaded Cadiz from 1797 to 1799. It was bombarded by Nelson, 1800, and taken by the French, 1810; but Soult was obliged to raise the siege in 1812.

CAEN, *France.* William I. was buried at Caen, 1087. Edward I. took it. In 1346, Edward III. took and pillaged it. In 1417, it was again taken by the English, but was wrested from them in 1450, when the Duke of Somerset and 4000 troops were taken prisoners.

CALAIS, *France.* The Duke of Gloucester was sent a prisoner to it in the reign of Richard II. Taken by Edward III. in 1347, after having besieged it for eleven months; the citizens only surrendered at last for want of food. Henry VII. and his court removed to Calais on account of the plague raging in London. Henry VIII. went there with an army. It was taken by France from England in the reign of Mary, 1558. This was the last possession of the English in France. It was bombarded by the English in 1694. George IV. visited Calais, 1821.

CAMPERDOWN, *off Holland.* Admiral Duncan here defeated the Dutch under De Winter, 1797; and immediately afterwards, in the presence of his men and of several of the prisoners, solemnly offered up thanksgiving to God as the real source of his victory.

CAPE LA HOGUE, *France.* Edward III. landed at. Blake defeated the Dutch here. William III. gained a great victory over James II. and the French fleet off this cape, 1692. The Dutch assisted the English in the battle, which resulted in the loss, by

the French, of twenty-one of their largest men-of-war.

CAPE ST VINCENT, *Portugal.* Sir G. Rodney defeated the Spanish fleet near to it, 1780. Sir J. Jervis defeated the Spanish fleet off this cape, 1797, for which he was made Earl St Vincent. The English took four of the enemy's line-of-battle ships.

CASTILE, *Spain.* The Black Prince gained a victory over the French in Castile, 1367. The Duke of Lancaster laid claim to it in the reign of Richard II.

CHALUZ CASTLE, *France.* Richard I. received his death-wound while besieging it, 1199.

CHERBOURG, *France.* Near to it there was a grea battle between the English and French fleets, 1692, when the latter were defeated. Its fortifications were demolished by the English, 1758.

CINTRA, *Portugal.* Here the disgraceful convention was entered into, by which Sir Hew Dalrymple, the British general, engaged to transport the *conquered* French from Portugal to their own country. It was made after Sir A. Wellesley had defeated Junot, at Vimiera, 1808, and counteracted in a great measure the results of that victory. This humiliating affair was investigated, and resulted in the adoption of more vigorous proceedings in the Peninsula.

CIUDAD RODRIGO, *Spain.* Taken by Wellington from the French in 1812; it was invested by him in 1811, but he was obliged to retire from it.

COPENHAGEN, *Denmark.* Lord Nelson gained a great victory here over the Danes, taking or destroying eighteen ships out of twenty-three, 1801. The Danish fleet surrendered to the British in 1807, when Copenhagen was bombarded by Lord Cathcart and Admiral Gambier; eighteen sail of the line, fifteen frigates, six brigs, and twenty-five gun-boats were taken by the English.

CORUNNA, *Spain.* A battle was fought here between the English and French, 1809, at which Sir John Moore fell. The French were repulsed, but the loss of the English was very great. The brave and gallant General Moore was buried, "darkly at dead of night," on the ramparts, amid the grief of his intrepid troops.

> "Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
> From the field of his fame fresh and gory;
> We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone,
> But we left him alone in his glory."

CORSICA, *in the Mediterranean Sea.* The birthplace of Napoleon. The English took it in 1794.

CRESSY, *France.* Edward III. and the Black Prince here defeated the French, 1346. It was one of the greatest victories the English ever gained. The French army is said to have amounted to 120,000 men, and the English to not more than 30,000; the loss of the former was more than equal to the whole English army—three foreign princes, many nobles, and 30,000 others being slain, while the loss of the latter was inconsiderable. The crest and motto of the King of Bohemia, who was killed in the battle, were adopted by the Black Prince, and all succeeding Princes of Wales have done the same. (See BOHEMIA.)

DETTINGEN, *Germany.* The French were here defeated by George II., 1743. This was the last battle at which an English King was present. The British and Hanoverian army consisted of 52,000 men, and the French of 60,000. The latter lost 5000 men.

DIEPPE, *France.* Bombarded by an English fleet, and reduced to ashes, 1694. Again bombarded by the British in 1803.

DOURO, *Portugal.* The passage of the Douro by the British troops under Wellington, in the face of the

French army, was one of the most brilliant achievements of the Peninsular campaign.

DUNKIRK, *France.* The French put this town into the hands of Cromwell, for assisting them against Spain. Charles II. sold it to Louis XIV. for £500,000. The Pretender embarked from it for Scotland, 1715. Bombarded and reduced to ashes by a British fleet, 1694. Unsuccessfully laid siege to by the Duke of York, 1793.

ELBA, *Mediterranean.* Taken possession of by the English, 1796, but they abandoned it in 1797. Napoleon was sent to this island as an exile, after the conclusion of the Peninsular campaign in 1814; but he shortly after escaped from it to France, when he rallied his friends in that country, but was soon completely worsted, at the memorable battle of Waterloo.

FESCHAMP, *France.* The landing-place of Charles II. when he escaped from England, after the battle of Worcester, 1651.

FLANDERS. Edward III. landed on its coast, 1340, when prosecuting his wars with France. Henry Bolingbroke also landed here, when banished by Richard II.: and Queen Margaret, during the wars of the roses.

FONTAINBLEAU, *France.* The Treaty of Fontainbleau was signed, 1785; and Napoleon here signed his abdication of the French throne, 1814.

FONTENOY, *Belgium.* The Duke of Cumberland was here defeated by the French, 1745. The battle was a very obstinate one, and the loss on both sides was very great.

FOURMIGNI, *France.* The last place at which the English made a stand for French dominion.

FRANCE. Many important events mentioned in British history are connected with this country; and a few

of them are here given. Julius Cæsar set sail from its shores when proceeding to invade Britain, B. C. 55. During the wars under Hengist, "numbers of Britons deserted their country, and fled over to Armorica, since called Brittany." England and France were brought into close connexion by William, Duke of Normandy, who conquered the former in 1066. He left his Dukedom of Normandy to his son Robert, who mortgaged it to William Rufus, in order to obtain money to enable him to join the Crusades. William unsuccessfully tried to wrest it entirely out of Robert's hands; but his brother, Henry I., took *it*, and imprisoned *Robert*. Henry II., "either by marriage or hereditary claims, found himself master of a third part of the French monarchy. He possessed, in right of his father, Anjou and Touraine; in that of his mother, Normandy and Maine; in that of his wife, Guienne, Poictou, Saintonge, Auvergne, Pericord, Angoumois, and the Limousin; to which he shortly after added Bretagne, by marrying his son to the heiress of that dukedom."—*Goldsmith*. These possessions were the source of continual war between England and France, under our kings of the Plantagenet line,—including those of the houses of Lancaster and York,—and doubtless tended to produce that animosity which has so long existed between the two nations, and which, it is to be feared, is not yet allayed. The principal wars of this period were in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry V., who were generally victorious; and in that of Henry VI., who lost all the English possessions in France, except Calais, which was taken from us in the reign of Mary. The following are the most important wars in which these two countries have been opposed since the expulsion of the English out of France in the reign of Henry VI., viz.:—in the reign of Henry VIII., when Eng-

land leagued itself with the Emperor of Germany against France; in the reign of Charles I., William III., Anne,—(the wars of the Spanish succession),—and George II.; also during the French Revolution, and under the Empire, in the reign of George III. Edward III. took the title, and quartered the arms, of the King of France; as also did all the succeeding monarchs of England, until the Union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801, when George III. ceased using them, and they were no longer placed upon the coins of the realm. The following extract is from Dr Cornwell's Geography:—"A large proportion of the inhabitants of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, engaged in weaving, are the descendants of the French refugees, who were compelled to leave France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, being no longer allowed, in their native country, to celebrate their worship as Protestants. This influx of skilful artists gave the first impulse to our silk trade. How amply have we been rewarded for the asylum afforded to the persecuted!" (For the possessions of the English in France, at periods not mentioned above, see Part I., Section VI.)

FUENTES D'ONORO, *Spain.* At this place Wellington repulsed the French, 1811.

GENOA, *Italy.* Capitulated to the British and allies in 1800, and again to the British in 1814.

GERBEROY CASTLE, *France.* Robert, son of William I., fled to this castle, and was besieged in it by his brother Henry.

GERMAINS, ST, *France.* The residence of James II. after he abdicated the English throne.

GHENT, *Belgium.* John, son of Edward III., was born here, and hence he was called John of Ghent, or Gaunt. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, 1706.

GIBRALTAR, *Spain.* Taken by Sir George Rooke from Spain, 1704, and has ever since remained in the possession of England; though Spain has several times tried to retake it;—especially from 1779 to 1783, when she was assisted by the French,—but they were gloriously repulsed through the bravery and intrepidity of Sir George Elliot, and the troops under his command. It is a most important possession, commanding, as it does, the entrance to the Mediterranean. Since its last siege, it has been very much strengthened.

GISORS, *France.* Here Richard I. defeated the French, 1193. His parole for the day was, "Dieu et mon droit,"—*God and my right,*—which has ever since been the motto on the royal arms of England.

GUIENNE, *France.* This province was taken by the French from the English in 1451, at the battle of Castillon, which put an end to the English dominion in France, Calais being the only possession left to them.

HAGUE, *Holland.* Charles II. resided here during part of the commonwealth.

HANOVER, *Germany.* The reigning family of England is of the house of Hanover. George I. was King of Hanover before he succeeded to the English throne. The salic law prevails here, by which no female can inherit the crown; and hence, when the present Queen ascended the English throne, Hanover ceased to be governed by an English monarch; and the Duke of Cumberland, next male heir to the crown of England after Victoria, was made King of Hanover on the death of William IV., in 1837.

HARFLEUR, *France.* Henry V. landed at, and took it, 1415, and made it an English colony. Henry, Earl of Richmond, set sail from it to oppose Richard III., in 1485.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, *France.* Delivered to Queen Eliza-

beth by the Huguenots, but she was afterward forced to give it up. Successfully attacked by the English, 1759; and bombarded by the British in 1795 and 1798: declared to be in a state of blockade, 1803. The attempt of the British to burn the French ships here in 1804, failed.

HELIGOLAND, *German Ocean.* Taken by the British, from the Danes, 1807; and confirmed to them by the Treaty of Kiel, 1814. During the late French war, it served as a depôt for British merchandise intended for the continent.

HELVOETSLUYS, *Netherlands.* William III. set sail from this place in 1688, when he was invited to England by the Parliament.

HOLLAND. Edward IV. fled to Holland during the wars of the roses, 1470. James I. sent troops to Holland to assist his son-in-law, the King of Bohemia. Admiral Duncan destroyed its fleet, 1797. William III. was the Stadtholder of Holland, before he ascended the English throne.

IONIAN ISLES, *Mediterranean.* Taken from the French, 1814. In 1815, the seven islands were made an independent republic under British protection.

LANDEN. William III. and the allies were here conquered by the French, in 1693. Churchill, afterwards the Duke of Marlborough, fought in this battle, and took the Duke of Berwick, illegitimate son of James II., prisoner.

LEGHORN, *Tuscany.* Blake appeared before it, and demanded and obtained satisfaction for injuries done to British commerce.

LIEGE, *Belgium.* Taken by Marlborough, 1702.

LIMBURG, *Belgium.* Taken by Marlborough, 1703.

LISLE, *France.* Reduced by Marlborough, 1708, after a three months' siege, which was one of the most famous in modern history. Restored, 1713.

L'ORIENT, *France.* Lord Bridport defeated the French fleet off this place, 1795, and took three of their ships.

MADRID, *Spain.* Visited by Charles I. and Buckingham, in disguise, in search of a wife for the former. Entered by Wellington and the British army, 1812.

MAIDA, *Spain.* Sir John Stuart here gained a great victory over the French, who were double in numbers, in 1806. He was called "the Hero of the Plains of Maida."

MALAGA, *Spain.* Off this coast the English fleet gained a great victory over the French, in 1704. The latter then entirely relinquished the dominion of the seas to the British.

MALPLAQUET, *France.* Here Marlborough conquered the French, 1709. Each army numbered about one hundred and twenty thousand choice soldiers, great numbers of whom were left dead on the field, and no adequate result followed.

MALTA, ISLE OF. Surrendered to England in 1800, after a long blockade. It was afterwards declared to be independent, under the Knights of Malta; but they designing to yield it to Russia, England retained possession of it.

MENTZ, *Germany.* In the Castle of Mentz, Richard I. was detained a captive by the Archduke of Austria, on his way from the Crusades. His English subjects ransomed him.

MESSINA, *Mediterranean.* Taken by Richard I., when on his way to the Crusades, 1190.

MINDEN, *Germany.* The English and allies took it from France, 1759; but nothing was gained by the battle, except fame.

NAMUR, *Belgium.* Taken by William III., 1695.

NAVARINO, *Greece.* The battle of Navarino was gained

by England, France, and Russia, in 1827. Sir E. Codrington commanded the English.

NIMEGUEN, *Holland.* Marlborough had his camp here. It was taken by the allies from the French, 1794.

NORMANDY, *France.* William, its Duke, conquered England, 1066. Robert, the son of William I., had Normandy after the death of his father, but it was taken from him by his brother, Henry I. Henry III. sold it to France, 1258. Henry V. invaded it, 1417. Henry VI. lost it, 1451

OPORTO, *Portugal.* Wellington here defeated Soult, 1809.

ORLEANS, *France.* At this place, Joan of Arc gained a victory over the English, 1429.

ORTHES, *France.* Wellington completely defeated Soult at Orthes, 1814; the French loss was nearly four thousand men, and the English 2300.

OSTEND, *Belgium.* An expedition sent against it by England, in 1798, failed in its purpose, and the men were taken prisoners.

OUDENARD, *Belgium.* Here Marlborough and Prince Eugene defeated the French with great loss, in 1708.

PAMPELUNA, *Spain.* Taken by Wellington, 1813. Several very severe conflicts took place before this was effected.

PARIS, *France.* Henry VI. was crowned King of France, at Paris, 1422. Entered by Wellington and the allies, 1814, and again in 1815.

PATAY, *France.* The French here defeated the English, 1429. Joan of Arc was present at the battle. This victory enabled the French King to enter Rheims in triumph, where he was solemnly crowned soon after.

POICTIERS, *France.* Here the Black Prince totally de-

feated the French, 1356, and took their king, John, prisoner, who was brought to London, where he lived and died. The English army numbered about twelve thousand men, and the French, sixty thousand. The Black Prince treated the fallen monarch with every respect and attention. His bravery in the battle, and courtesy towards the captive king, have caused it to be said—

> "But the battle of Poictiers, won in France
> Was the noblest of all his fights."

And again,

> "But ours was a Christian conqueror,
> Generous, and true, and kind."

PYRENEES, *Spain.* In 1813, Wellington gained a series of brilliant victories over the French in this part of Spain.

QUATRE BRAS, *Belgium.* A battle was fought at this place by the British and allied army, and the French, two days before the battle of Waterloo. The British, under the brave Sir Thomas Picton, fought in their usual gallant manner. The French were defeated.

QUIBERON BAY, *Bretagne.* The British were repulsed in this bay, 1746. Hawke gained a complete victory over the French in it, 1759. An expedition which was sent here by England in 1795, was not successful.

RAMILIES, *Belgium.* Noted for a great victory of Marlborough's over the French, 1706. The battle was fought on Whit Sunday.

RHE, *France.* Unsuccessfully attacked by the Duke of Buckingham, 1627, who also made an equally unsuccessful attempt upon Rochelle.

ROME, *Italy.* Surrendered to the British, 1799.

ROUEN, *France.* William I. died at Rouen, 1087. Besieged and taken by Henry V., who died here

in 1422. The Maid of Orleans was burnt at this place by the English, in the reign of Henry VI. Edward IV. was born here, 1443. The Duke of Somerset was obliged to capitulate, at Rouen, and give it up to the French, in the reign of Henry VI., 1449.

SALAMANCA, *Spain.* Here Wellington defeated the French in 1812. Marmont commanded the latter. The contest was very severe, and the loss of the allied army great, being in all nearly six thousand men; but that of the French was much greater. The conquerors took eleven pieces of cannon, six stand of colours, two eagles, and 7141 prisoners.

SARAGOSSA, *Spain.* Besieged by the French during the Peninsular Wars, 1808–9, and bravely defended against them.

ST SEBASTIAN, *Spain.* Taken by General Graham, under Wellington, 1813.

SEVILLE, *Spain.* Taken by Wellington, after the battle of Salamanca, 1812.

SLUYS, *Holland.* Edward III. gained a great victory over the French here in 1340, when 230 French ships were taken, and 30,000 Frenchmen killed. The English loss was inconsiderable.

SPITZBERGEN, *North of Europe.* Discovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby, 1553.

TALAVERA, *Spain.* After a very obstinate battle, Wellington gained a victory over the French here in 1809.

TEROUENNE, *France.* The battle of Terouenne was called the Battle of the Spurs; it was fought between the English and the French; the latter were defeated, making more use of their *spurs* than their swords, 1513. The Emperor of Germany was in alliance with Henry VIII. against France, and assisted in the battle.

TORRES VEDRAS, *Portugal.* The lines of Torres Vedras were planned with consummate skill by that greatest of generals, the late Duke of Wellington, who entrenched himself behind them, and the French were unable to dislodge him.

TOULON, *France.* The allies made an unsuccessful attempt upon it, 1707. Taken by Lord Hood, 1793. There was a conflict here between the English and French, 1793, when the latter were repulsed. It was evacuated by the British the same year.

TOULOUSE, *France.* Wellington gained the crowning battle of the Peninsula here in 1814. It was the last battle of the campaign, and one of the most severe. It lasted from seven in the morning till seven at night. Soult commanded the French. Napoleon was signing his abdication at Fontainbleau while the battle was fought, but neither of the generals knew it.

TOURNAY, *Belgium.* Henry VIII. laid siege to, and took it. He afterwards gave Wolsey the bishopric of it. Tournay was taken by the French from the British and allies, 1745. A battle was fought near here by the Austrians and British, and the French, 1793; the latter were defeated. The British repulsed the French here in 1794.

TRAFALGAR, *Spain.* The last and greatest battle of the greatest naval commander the world ever saw, the brave Lord Nelson, was fought off this cape, 1805. It was gained over the combined French and Spanish fleets, consisting of eighteen French and fifteen Spanish vessels of the line—the English fleet numbering twenty-seven ships. One French and two Spanish admirals were taken prisoners, and nineteen of the enemy's ships were either taken or destroyed; but the victory was dearly bought by the death of Nelson, who was killed during the engagement on board

his flag ship, the *Victory*. His last signal was, "England expects every man will do his duty." He lies buried in St Paul's, and near to him now reposes the Duke of Wellington, "the greatest *military*, beside the greatest *naval* hero of England."

TROYES, *France*. The treaty of, between England, France, and Burgundy, whereby it was stipulated that Henry V. should marry Catharine, daughter of Charles VI., be appointed regent of France, and succeed Charles on the throne, 1420.

USHANT, *France*. Hawke was victorious over the French off this cape, 1747. An undecisive naval battle was fought here between the English and French fleets, 1778; Admiral Keppel commanded the English. The failure of a complete victory was attributed to Sir Hugh Palliser's non-compliance with the admiral's signals.

UTRECHT, *Holland*. The Treaty of Utrecht terminated the wars of Queen Anne. Its principal provisions were,—the "security of the Protestant succession in England, the disuniting the French and Spanish crowns, the destruction of Dunkirk, and the enlargement of the British colonies in America." It was signed 1713.

VALENCIENNES, *France*. Besieged by the allies, 1793. It surrendered to the Duke of York, but was retaken by the French, and a vast collection of stores along with it.

VALENCIA, *Spain*. Taken by the Earl of Peterborough, 1705, but was soon lost again.

VALLADOLID, *Spain*. The French were compelled by Wellington to abandon it, 1812.

VENICE, *Italy*. The Duke of Norfolk went to this place when banished by Richard II., and here he died.

VIGO, *Spain*. Sir George Rooke, with the combined English and Dutch fleets, took it, in 1702, and

made prizes of several Spanish ships, chiefly laden with silver.

VILLA FRANCA, *Portugal.* The English cavalry, under Sir Stapleford Cotton, defeated the French cavalry, under Soult, at this place, in 1812. It is said to have been the cause of Napoléon blaming Soult,—the first time he ever did so.

VIMEIRA, *Portugal.* Wellington gained a complete victory over Junot, at this place, in 1808; the battle was a very obstinate one.

VITTORIA, *Spain.* Wellington here defeated the French, 1813, who lost 151 pieces of cannon, 421 waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, Jourdan's baton; and, in pursuit, the English took their only remaining gun.

WALCHEREN, *Holland.* An expedition, which was most unfortunate, was sent to this place by the English in 1809. It was under the command of the Earl of Chatham and Sir Robert Strachan.

WATERLOO, *Belgium.* Marlborough routed the French here in 1705. But it is especially noted as the scene of the last great battle of the Duke of Wellington, when, after a desperate engagement on the 18th day of June 1815, the late gallant and brave general gained a most complete victory over the French, and thoroughly shattered Napoleon's army, and with it his power. Napoleon was so completely discomfited, that he shortly afterwards gave himself up to the British. By this great victory, Wellington secured the peace and won the gratitude of Europe—the former of which Buonaparte had so long disturbed. The British soldiers displayed the most consummate courage and bravery in the battle, which lasted from about nine o'clock in the morning till seven at night. The British lost about 13,000 men, and the French 30,000, besides their cannon and baggage. The two

conquerors of the French on the plains of Waterloo —Marlborough and Wellington—are the only commanders in the British service whose military career raised them to the summit of the peerage—dukedoms. At the funeral of the late Duke, on the 18th November 1852, a graceful act was performed by the representative of France in London attending that imposing and melancholy ceremony; thus paying a pleasing tribute of respect to the memory of him who had formerly triumphantly led the British army against that of France, and doing that which was very creditable, both to himself and the nation of which he is the ambassador.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL SUMMARIES.

SECTION I.—BATTLES WITH FRANCE DURING THE WARS WITH THAT COUNTRY UNDER THE PLANTAGENETS.

Sluys	1340	Anjou	1421
Barfleur	1346	Orleans	1428
Cressy	1346	Patay	1429
Calais	1347	Fourmigni	1450
Poictiers	1356	Guienne	1451
Agincourt	1415	Gascony	1451
Harfleur	1415		

SECTION II.—BATTLES OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION IN WHICH THE ENGLISH WERE ENGAGED.

Cadiz	1702	Huy	1703
Martha, off St	1702	Limburg	1703
Vigo	1702	Blenheim	1704
Liege	1702	Gibraltar	1704
Bonne	1703	Barcelona	1705

Ramilies	1706	Oudenarde	1708
Almanza	1707	Lisle	1708
Toulon	1707	Malplaquet	1709
Zaragoza	1707	Bouchain	1711

SECTION III.—BATTLES DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, &c., IN WHICH THE ENGLISH WERE ENGAGED.

NAVAL BATTLES.

St Vincent	1780	Gibraltar Bay	1801
Gibraltar	1782	Cadiz, off	1801
Channel	1794	Trafalgar	1805
L'Orient	1794	Cape Ortegal, off	1805
Channel	1795	Copenhagen	1807
Santa Cruz	1797	Tagus — Russian fleet surrendered	1808
St Vincent	1797	Basque Roads	1809
Camperdown	1797	Isle of Rhé	1810
Nile, or Aboukir	1798	Madagascar, off	1811
Copenhagen	1801		

Note.—The battle of Cairo, or Alexandria, was fought in 1801.

PENINSULAR BATTLES.

Vimeira	1808	Cadiz	1812
Corunna	1809	Madrid	1812
Douro	1809	Badajos	1812
Oporto	1809	Burgos	1812
Talavera	1809	Seville	1812
Ciudad Rodrigo	1810	Valladolid	1812
Busaco	1810	Bidassoa	1813
Torres Vedras	1810	Vittoria	1813
Barrossa	1811	Pampeluna	1813
Badajos	1811	Pyrenees	1813
Albuera	1811	San Sebastian	1813
Fuentes d'Onora	1811	Bordeaux	1814
Almeida	1811	Orthes	1814
Ciudad Rodrigo	1812	Toulouse	1814
Tarragona	1812		
Villa Franca	1812	Quatre Bras	1815
Salamanca	1812	Waterloo	1815

Part III.

ASIA AND ITS ISLANDS.

CHAPTER I.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN BRITISH HISTORY, WITH THE EVENTS OCCURRING AT THEM IN CONNEXION THEREWITH.

ACRE, *Palestine.* Taken by Richard I. during the Crusades, 1192. He besieged it for two years, and in that time lost six archbishops, twelve bishops, forty earls, five hundred barons, and three hundred thousand soldiers. Retaken by the Saracens, when sixty thousand Christians perished, 1291. Sir Sydney Smith gallantly resisted the French here in 1799, and by so doing thwarted Napoleon in his ambitious design of subjugating the East. It was stormed by the English admiral, Sir R. Stopford, during the revolt of Ibrahim Pacha from the Porte, 1840.

ADEN, *Arabia.* A famed commercial colony of Rome in the time of Constantine. The East India Company purchased it from the Arab Sheikh, to whom it belonged, in 1839, but his son refused to give up possession of it when required. A naval and mili-

tary force was sent to take it in 1840, when repeated skirmishes took place between the Arabs and the British; but the former, being invariably repulsed, at length gave up the contest, and left the latter in undisputed possession of the place. It is a depôt for coal, and a calling-place for the steamers navigating the Indian Ocean, especially those engaged in the traffic of the overland route. Aden is very similar in its aspect to Gibraltar. It commands the entrance to the Red Sea, may easily be made impregnable; and is likely to be a place of great importance, both politically and commercially.

AFGHANISTAN, *Hindostan.* In 1839, a large British army was sent to reinstate the legitimate sovereign, Shah Soujah, on the throne of Cabul, and was successful in its object; but in 1841, a number of English officers were treacherously murdered at Cabul by the Afghans, and a convention was made, by which the British evacuated it, leaving Lady Sale and others as hostages. Another massacre ensued in January 1842, which was amply avenged by Generals Nott and Pollock in the same year. (See CABUL.)

AGRA, *India.* Its fortress,—sometimes called the Key of Hindostan,—surrendered to the British during the Mahratta war, 1803; and the city of Agra was afterwards made the seat of the British Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Provinces.

AHMEDABAD, *India.* Stormed by the British, under General Goddard, 1780; but the Mahrattas retained possession of it until 1818, when it was ceded to the English.

AJMEER, *India.* Visited by Sir Thomas Roe, who was sent on an embassy to the East in 1618. The East India Company established a factory here about the same time. It was ceded to England in 1818.

ALIWAL, *India.* The scene of a very obstinate engagement between the British, under Sir Harry Smith, and the Sikhs, in 1846, when the latter were completely defeated. The Sikh force amounted to 24,000 men, and 68 guns; the British to 12,000 men, and 32 guns. The battle lasted three hours, and the Sikhs lost between five and six thousand men, together with the whole of their artillery.

ALLAHABAD, *India.* A province and town in the Bengal presidency. The town was taken by the British, under Sir R. Fletcher, in 1765, but was subsequently restored to the Nabob of Oude. A part of the province of Allahabad was obtained by treaty from the Nabob of Oude, in 1775; and in 1801, the city of Allahabad was also ceded to the East India Company In 1803, the remainder of the province was exchanged by the Peshwa of the Mahrattas, for an equivalent tract in Gujerat and the Carnatic. Allahabad is the seat of a superior court of justice.—*Imperial Gazetteer.*

ALMORA, *India.* The Ghoorkas, who took it in 1790, were expelled by the British in 1815, when the whole province was ceded to the latter. It is now a place of resort for the civil and military invalids in the service of the East India Company.

AMOY, *China.* Taken by the British in 1841. By the treaty made with China after the termination of the war, the privilege of trading to Amoy was conceded to the English, who soon afterwards obtained the same liberty for other nations.

ARCOT, *India.* Taken by Clive without a blow, 1751. Near to the city he also routed the garrison which had just evacuated it, without losing a single man. He was afterwards besieged in it for fifty days; the enemy's force being very great, while his only consisted of 120 Europeans, and 200 Sepoys; yet

energy and activity, coupled with the bravery of his little band, enabled him to repulse the enemy, and force them to retire. The French general, Lally, took it in 1758, through the treachery of the commandant. Arcot surrendered to Sir Eyre Coote, 1760; was taken by Hyder Ali, 1780; and ceded to the East India Company in 1801.

ARGAUM, *India.* General Wellesley gained a great victory over the Mahrattas here in 1803. The British loss was inconsiderable, but that of the enemy was great, viz., forty pieces of cannon, and all their ammunition.

ASCALON, *Palestine.* Taken by Richard I., in 1192, when he was engaged in the Crusades. The Saracen army, which was led by the Sultan Saladin, has been estimated at 300,000; 40,000 of whom are said to have been killed in the battle. The conquest of this place opened to Richard the way to Jerusalem, whither he at once marched.

ASSAM AND ARACAN, *Further India.* Ceded to the East India Company by the King of Ava in 1826. Mr Bruce discovered the tea plant in Assam in 1823, and it is now cultivated there to a considerable extent.

ASSAYE, *India.* General Wellesley, the late Duke of Wellington, gained a great victory over the Mahrattas at Assaye in 1803. The British loss was great, viz., about a third of the troops; but that of the enemy was much greater; and nearly all their artillery, ammunition, and baggage, fell into the hands of the victors. The Mahratta force consisted of 30,000 good cavalry, and 10,000 infantry; that of the British numbered "8000 troops, of which 1600 were cavalry, and about that number British." This was the first great victory of "the hero of a hundred fights;" and in remembrance of it, the city

of Calcutta presented him with a sword valued at £1000; and the officers of the Indian army gave him a golden vase, afterwards changed for a service of plate embossed with Assaye.

AUSTRALIA. The Dutch discovered Australia in 1616, and called it New Holland. Captain Cook was the first to give much precise knowledge of this vast and important island, which he visited and explored in 1770. He gave the name of New South Wales to its eastern coast, because he thought its scenery resembled that of South Wales. The first colonists to Australia were a batch of transports, sent out by the English government in 1787. Captain Philip, who had charge of them, had instructions to make the settlement at Botany Bay; but finding the shore swampy, and the position exposed to frequent heavy gales, he removed to Port Jackson, the site of the present town there, being then a wilderness. Emigration to this fine colony has been going on at a considerable rate for some time; but during the year 1852 has been very greatly increased, in consequence of the discovery of gold in the island. Convicts have been regularly transported to it by the British government from Captain Philip's time till now; but the system is now very much modified, and, as far as regards some colonies, does not exist. The colonies of Australia are New South Wales, Victoria or Port Philip, South Australia, and Western Australia. (For particulars, see these places in their alphabetical order.)

AVA, *Further India.* Taken by the British, during the Burmese war, in 1824.

BENARES, *India.* There was a great insurrection here in 1781, when Warren Hastings saved himself, and probably India, by adroitness and dexterity. He had no force wherewith to repel the infuriated people,

and, in order to make his dangerous position known to the English authorities at Calcutta, &c., he adopted the following expedient:—The natives of Bengal were in the habit of wearing large ear-rings, but, when travelling, they usually took them out, and put in their places a small roll of paper to keep the hole in the ear open. Hastings wrote letters on small pieces of paper, which were conveyed to their destination in the ears of their bearers, and ere long a British army arrived and relieved him.—(See *Warren Hastings*, by Macaulay.) Several English were assassinated at Benares by the Vizier Aly in 1799.

BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA. The power to collect the revenues, and thus the virtual sovereignty of these provinces, fell into the hands of the East India Company in 1763. The English were first permitted to trade to Bengal, 1534. It was made the chief presidency in 1773, Calcutta being the seat of government.

BHURTPORE. Lord Lake laid siege to it in 1805. The Rajah submitted after a very doubtful engagement. Bhurtpore was taken by Lord Combermere, after a prolonged and obstinate resistance, in 1826. It was a very strong fortress, and the natives had an idea that it was quite impregnable.

BIRMAN or BURMAN EMPIRE, *also called the Kingdom of Ava.* It is the most western state of the Indo-Chinese peninsula. This country is not yet very well known to Europeans. The first English writer who notices the Burman dominions is Ralph Fitch, a London merchant, who travelled in India towards the end of the sixteenth century. At the close of the seventeenth century, the governor of Madras, Mr N. Higginson, made certain friendly overtures to the King of Ava, which were graciously received. In

1757, the East India Company obtained a site for a factory, and other advantages. Quarrels which took place between the British and Burmese led to a war between the two powers in 1824, when Rangoon was taken. In 1826, the war was brought to a close, the Burmese paying £1,000,000 sterling, and ceding to the British the provinces of Aracan, Tavoy, Tenasserim, Ye, Mergui, and Martaban.—*Imperial Gazetteer.* The English and Burmese are now at war (1852), and the former have again taken Rangoon, which is now being made a British Burman town. An account has also just reached England (December 10, 1852) of the taking of Prome by the British, which, it is said, will probably put an end to the war.

Bombay, *India.* A portion of the dowry of Catherine of Portugal, the wife of Charles II., who gave it to the East India Company, at a rent of £10 per annum, in 1668. William III. confirmed it to them in 1689. It is now one of the three British presidencies in India, and the seat of a bishop belonging to the English Church.

Botany Bay, *Australia.* Discovered by Cook in 1770, and so named by him on account of the flowers, &c., which he found there. First attempt to colonise its neighbourhood, 1788. Philip was the first governor of, and convicts the first settlers upon it. The governor finding it to be a disadvantageous position, on account of the heavy seas there, removed to Port Jackson, and founded Sydney.

Buxar, *India.* There was a great battle fought here in 1764, when the English defeated "fifty thousand Indians, killed six thousand, and took a hundred and thirty pieces of cannon; their own loss being trifling."

Cabul, *India.* Entered by the British in 1839. There

was a general rising against them in 1841, when several officers and others were murdered. The English troops evacuated it in 1842, Lady Sale and others being left as hostages. A dreadful massacre of the British took place here in the same year, only one man escaping out of 3849 soldiers, and 12,000 camp followers. General Pollock re-entered it in 1842, when Lady Sale was released. The fortifications were destroyed, and the place evacuated in the same year, but not before the Afghans had been severely punished for their treachery to the British. The Afghan war was one which England cannot be said to have had just cause for engaging in. It was a disastrous affair altogether.

CALCUTTA, *India.* The first English factory at Calcutta was founded in 1690. Bought and fortified in 1700. Taken by Surajah Dowlah in 1756, when the dreadful tragedy known as the "black hole" scene took place. Here "one hundred and forty-six persons were confined in a room twenty feet square. The air-holes were small and obstructed. It was the summer solstice, when the fierce heat of Bengal can scarcely be rendered tolerable to natives of England by lofty halls and by the constant waving of fans." (See *Lord Clive*, by Macaulay.) Out of one hundred and forty-six who went in, only twenty-three came out next morning alive. Nothing in history equals this barbarous act. Clive retaliated, retook Calcutta, and the revenues of Bengal were vested in the Company. The latter thus became its virtual sovereign. The first English bishopric in the east was established here in 1813. Dr Middleton was the first bishop. The amiable Bishop Heber filled this see. He was drowned while bathing at Trichinopoly in 1826.

CANTON, *China.* Blockaded and taken by the English

in 1840, and ransomed by the Chinese for 6,000,000 dollars.

CARNATIC, *Hindostan.* Sir Eyre Coote, who commanded the British, defeated Hyder Ali in the Carnatic, 1781, and again, 1782. It was overrun by Tippoo Saib, 1790. Since 1800, it has been completely in the power of the English.

CEYLON. Taken by the British, 1796. It has since remained more or less under British control; and in 1815 its own sovereign, whose tyranny was intolerable, was formally deposed at the request of the inhabitants, and Ceylon annexed to the British crown.

CHILLIENWALLAH, *India.* There was a fierce contest here between the English, under Lord Gough, and the Sikhs, in 1849. The latter fought with great bravery, and took several guns and stands of colours. Their loss was 4000, that of the British 2269. The result was indecisive; but at the battle of Gujerat, eight days afterwards, the British gained a complete victory over the Sikhs.

CHINA. The first attempt by the British at intercourse with China was made in 1596. Earl Macartney was sent to it on an embassy from England in 1792. He was ordered to leave the country within a month of his reception by the Emperor. An edict was made by the Chinese against Christianity in 1812. Lord Amherst went on an embassy to China in 1816, but was treated similarly to Macartney. As an act of clemency on the part of the Celestial Emperor, he was allowed to return without being punished for his audacity in visiting China. In 1835, and again in 1839, the Chinese interdicted the trade in opium, which was now, therefore, a contraband article. Continual quarrels between the English and Chinese respecting it now took place. The British were by no means faultless, and the Chinese were, and had

for a long time been, extremely insolent. War followed in 1840–41 and '42, which resulted in permission being given to the British and other Europeans to trade to certain ports in China, viz.:— Canton, Amoy, Foo-choo-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghae. Hong-Kong was ceded to England at the close of the war.

CUDDALORE, *Carnatic, India.* Taken by Sir E. Coote from the French, in 1760. In 1783, the town was attacked by British troops, who were repeatedly defeated. It was ceded to the East India Company in 1795, and has ever since remained in their possession.

CYPRUS, *Mediterranean.* Reduced by Richard I., on his way to Palestine, 1191.

DELHI, *India.* Lord Lake defeated Holkar in an attempt upon it in 1804.

DIEMEN'S (VAN) LAND. "It was discovered in 1642, by the Dutch navigator Tasman. He conferred on it the name of Van Diemen's Land, after the surname of the Governor of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. It seems to have been thought that the name Van Diemen called up associations only too appropriate to the social condition of the colony, from its similarity to the word *demon,* and the name Tasmania has been substituted for it. This colony was first employed as a strictly convict station, in 1803." It was first correctly explored by Lieutenant Bass, R.N., in 1798.

FEROZEPORE, *India.* The Sikhs crossed the Sutlej, and attacked the British here, in 1845; but they were repulsed.

FEROZESHAH, *India.* The British, under Lords Hardinge and Gough, conquered the Sikhs here in 1845, and forced them to retreat, and recross the Sutlej.

GHIZNEE, *India.* Taken by General Keane, 1839.

Blown up by Lord Ellenborough, 1842. It had previously capitulated to the Afghans in the same year.

GWALIOR, *India.* Sir H. Popham took it in 1778. Taken by Sir H. Gough, under Lord Ellenborough, in 1842.

GUJERAT, *India.* The Sikhs sustained a signal defeat here by the British, under Lord Gough, in 1849, eight days after the bloody and indecisive battle of Chillienwallah.

HINDOSTAN. The first trading expedition made by the English to this country was in 1591; and being successful, the long-felt desire to trade with the East—a portion of the world then thought to be overflowing with gold and precious stones—was thereby much increased. In 1600, a company of London merchants received a charter giving them the exclusive privilege of trading to "all the space of land and ocean lying between the Cape of Good Hope and the Strait of Magellan." In 1612, it obtained permission to erect warehouses at Surat, &c., for the greater convenience of carrying on its trade. In 1640, permission was given the English to build Fort St George, at Madras; in 1645, the foundation of Calcutta was laid; and in 1665, Charles II. gave the Company Bombay. Here is the origin of the three presidencies. The Company became involved in difficulties; and a new one received a charter from William III., on consideration of lending him £2,000,000 sterling; but before long the two united, and formed the *East India Company,* whose monopoly of trading to India no longer exists, and whose former all but absolute power is now curtailed, all its important matters having to be submitted to the Government and the Board of Control. In 1715, Mr Hamilton,—curing the Emperor of a disease

which had baffled his native doctors,—obtained permission for the Company to purchase thirty-seven townships in Bengal; and from this time they have continually been extending their power, till now they are masters of Hindostan, from the Himaleh to Cape Comorin, and from the Indus to the Irawaddy —an extent of territory which no great Mogul ever had so completely in his power. The French, under Dupleix, made great efforts to crush our power in India, but the genius and energy of Clive stripped them of their possessions, and left them scarcely a town in the country. Warren Hastings, its first governor-general, also greatly extended our power and fame in Hindostan, and succeeding governors have done the same. From 1839 to 1849, we were at continual war with India, and fresh accessions of territory followed our victories. Each presidency is a bishopric of the English Church. The "overland route" to India may perhaps be advantageously given:—Southampton to Gibraltar, 1050 miles; Gibraltar to Malta, 1400; Malta to Alexandria, 1100; Alexandria to Cairo, 168 (120 of them up the Nile); Cairo to Suez, 86; Suez to Aden, 1600; Aden to Bombay, 1960. Total, about 7364 miles. The time of the whole journey about thirty-nine days; the expense, £120. The sail round Gibraltar is saved by going through France to Marseilles. A prospectus has been issued of the "Direct Calais and Calcutta Railway"—distance 5600 miles—just seven days' journey per express! A portion of the line in India is already made. It is proposed to save the sea voyages, and proceed across Europe, Asia Minor, and on to India; thus turning the traffic to the channel it occupied before Vasco de Gama revolutionised the commercial world by his great discovery, that India could be reached from Europe by sea.

HYDERABAD, *India.* Sir Charles Napier here defeated the Ameers of Scinde, 1843.

JELLALABAD, *India.* Colonel Sale entered this town on his way from Cabul, and in it, with a very small force, gloriously sustained a siege for the better part of the year 1841.

KHYBER PASS, *India* The English were tremendously harassed here by the Afghans in 1841. "The bones of five thousand soldiers, and of twice that number of camp followers, were left to whiten by the waysides." This was caused by the bad arrangements of the general, Elphinstone. Colonel Sale and his gallant brigade forced their way through it in the same year.

LAHORE, *India.* It submitted to Sirs H. Hardinge and H. Gough in 1846, after the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon.

MADRAS, *India.* Taken by the French, under La Bourdonnais, 1746. England regained possession of it in 1749. Dr Corrie was appointed first Bishop of Madras in 1835. It forms one of the three presidencies.

MALABAR, *India.* Ceded to the English by Tippoo Saib, 1792.

MALACCA, *Further India.* Taken by the English, 1795; ceded to the Dutch by the Treaty of Amiens, 1802; retaken by the English, 1807; and restored to the Dutch, 1815. The latter gave it and the fort of Chinsurah, on the Hooghley, to the English, in exchange for their portion of Sumatra, parts of which formerly belonged to both, 1825.

MEEANEE, *India.* Taken by Sir Charles Napier, in 1842, when that able general completely broke the power of the Scindians. (See SCINDE.)

MOODKEE, *India.* Here the British gained a great victory over the Sikhs in 1845, when Sir Robert Sale was mortally wounded.

MOULTAN, *India.* Taken by the British in 1848. Major Edwardes greatly signalised himself here by his spirit and bravery. The citadel and garrison of Moultan surrendered unconditionally in 1849.

NINEVEH, *Assyria.* The ruins of this ancient city have long been completely buried, and its precise site has been unknown. But Mr Layard, an English gentleman, together with others, both English and French, have made such discoveries within the last few years as no longer to leave doubt respecting the position of Nineveh. Many interesting slabs and sculptures, such as winged lions and oxen, and various inscriptions, &c., have been removed from Nineveh to the British Museum.

NORFOLK ISLAND. Discovered in 1774, by Cook, who found it uninhabited. It is now a penal colony for the most abandoned convicts.

OWHYHEE, *Society's Islands.* Captain Cook was killed at this place by the natives in 1779.

PATNA, *India.* Taken by the English in 1763.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND, *Pacific.* The mutineers of the *Bounty* settled upon it; their descendants, 150 in number, now live there; and a native of the island, the Rev. C. H. Nobbs, who has acted as schoolmaster and clergyman among his brethren, was admitted to priest's orders by the Lord Bishop of London, in the parish church of Fulham, November 30, 1852. He had been ordained a deacon by the Bishop of Sierra Leone, in a church in London, a short time previously.

PLASSEY, *India.* Clive, with three thousand men, completely routed Surajah Dowlah and his army of sixty thousand men, at Plassey, in 1757; and by the victory gained the real sovereignty of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and firmly established the British empire in India.

PONDICHERRY, *India.* Taken by Sir E. Coote from the French, 1761. This conquest put an end to the power of France in India. It was ceded to the French at the Treaty of Fontainbleau, 1762, but again taken in 1768, and finally in 1803.

PROME, *Burmese Empire.* This city was taken by the British, under General Goodwin, October 10, 1852. "The casualties on our side were insignificant; that of the enemy is not known." The Burmese war was considered as likely to be at an end after the taking of Prome.

PUNJAB, *India.* Annexed to the British empire in 1849, after the splendid victories gained in it by Gough and Hardinge.

RANGOON, *Burmese Empire.* Taken by Sir A. Campbell, 1825; and again by the British, in the Burmese war, which is now (December 1852) most probably brought to a close. At the storming of the Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon, the British troops took a large bell, whose probable value is estimated at £17,000, and which has just been removed to Madras. Steps have been taken to make Rangoon a British-Burman town.

SARAWAK, *Borneo.* Granted to Sir James Brooke by a native chief in 1841. The former is now its governor, but is under the general oversight and control of the English Foreign Office.

SCINDE, *India.* Added to the British possession by Sir Charles Napier, 1843, and was formally annexed to the Bombay presidency in 1845.

SERINGAPATAM, *India.* Besieged by the Marquis Cornwallis in 1792, when Tippoo Saib surrendered, and agreed to give up half of his dominions to the British and pay them £3,500,000. General Baird stormed and took it in 1799. Tippoo Saib was killed during the battle, and his dominions, the pro-

vince of Mysore, were afterwards divided between the British and their native allies; the former retaining possession of Seringapatam. The capture of this city put an end to the Mysore war.

SIDON, *Palestine.* The British, under Admiral Stopford and Commodore Charles Napier, assisted the Sultan to take it from the Pacha of Egypt in 1840.

SINGAPORE, ISLAND OF. Added to the possessions of England in 1819, through the agency of the late Sir Stamford Raffles.

SOBRAON, *India.* The Sikhs were defeated at this place in 1846, by Lord Gough, after a most sanguinary contest. More than ten thousand Sikhs were killed and wounded, or drowned in attempting to cross the Sutlej after the battle.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, *a colony on the west of Victoria.* Adelaide is the port, and is arrived at, from England, a few days before Melbourne or Port Philip. The area of the colony is about three hundred thousand square miles, or nearly two hundred million acres. Adelaide is the seat of a bishop belonging to the Church of England.

SUTLEJ, *India.* Battles of. (See ALIWAL and SOBRAON.)

SYDNEY, *Australia.* Founded by Governor Philip in 1778, as a settlement for convicts from England. It was so named after Lord Sydney. This town has increased very rapidly, both in size and importance. It is the capital of the colony of New South Wales, and indeed of Australia. Sydney and Newcastle are each the seat of a bishop of the English Church.

TAVOY and TENASSERIM, *Further India.* Ceded to the East India Company by the King of Ava in 1826.

TRINCOMALEE, *Ceylon.* Reckoned the finest harbour in the East Indies. Trincomalee was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1782; it was retaken by the French the same year, but was restored to the

Dutch at the peace of 1783. It surrendered to the British, under Colonel Stewart, August 26, 1795, and was confirmed by the peace of Amiens, in 1802. —*Haydn.*

VICTORIA, *Australia.* The district and colony of Port Philip in South Australia was directed by the British Parliament in 1850 to be thenceforth named Victoria: and was then detached from New South Wales, and made a separate colony. Its extent is about eighty thousand square miles, or fifty million acres.

WALES, NEW SOUTH. The first colonists in Australia settled here in 1788. They were transports under Captain Philip. It is the oldest Australian colony. In 1850, Victoria, or Port Philip district, was separated from it, and made an independent colony. (See AUSTRALIA, for more particulars.) The discovery of gold in New South Wales has caused an immense number of people to emigrate to it. Sydney is its capital.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. A colony, as its name denotes, in the West of Australia. It is also called Swan River Settlement, from a river of that name flowing through it. This colony was founded in 1829, and for a long time afterwards great distress existed throughout it, caused by the rash manner in which all the first arrangements were made, and the great carelessness which was manifested afterwards. Its extent is about a million of square miles.

ZEALAND, NEW. Discovered by Tasman, a Dutchman, in 1642. Circumnavigated by Captain Cook in 1770. He was the first to give much correct information concerning New Zealand, especially as to whether it was a part of a great southern continent or not. The strait separating the two islands, and named after Cook, was first discovered by him.

"In 1773, he planted several spots of ground here with European garden seeds, and in 1777, he found a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil."—*Haydn.* The Church Missionary Society first began to Christianise, and thus to civilise, the cannibal inhabitants. There is now a bishop of the English Church in New Zealand, and a college for educational purposes. Many emigrants have settled on these fine islands, which now form a flourishing British colony.

Part IV.

AFRICA AND ITS ISLANDS.

CHAPTER I.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN BRITISH HISTORY, WITH THE EVENTS OCCURRING AT THEM IN CONNEXION THEREWITH.

ABOUKIR BAY. Nelson defeated the French in this bay in 1798. The engagement is also called the Battle of the Nile; and in commemoration of it, the victor was made Baron Nelson of the Nile. "Aboukir surrendered to the British, under Abercrombie, after an obstinate and sanguinary contest with the French, 1801."

ALEXANDRIA, *Egypt.* The army which Napoleon left in Egypt, on his return to France, after his unsuccessful expedition in the east, was conquered near this city by Sir Ralph Abercrombie in 1801; the latter was mortally wounded during the battle. The city was taken under Frazer in 1807, but was evacuated in the same year.

ALGIERS. Reduced by Blake, 1653, and bombarded by Lord Exmouth, 1816, who compelled the Dey to liberate the Christian slaves there, and put an end to the traffic in them.

CAIRO, *Egypt.* Sir David Baird marched from India across the desert to Cairo with an army of Sepoys in 1801, when it surrendered to the British and Turks, six thousand French capitulating.

GOREE, *Senegambia.* Taken by the English from the Dutch in 1664; ceded to France, 1678; and retaken by the British, 1758, 1779, 1800, and 1804.

GUINEA, COAST OF. Sir J. Hawkins, assisted by other Englishmen, first carried on the slave-trade on this coast, 1563. This infamous traffic was abolished by act of parliament, 1807. Guineas were so called because they were first made of gold brought from this coast, 1673. They were then worth thirty shillings each.

HELENA, ST. Taken possession of in the name of Charles II. by a homeward-bound East India fleet in 1668; that monarch made it over to the East India Company. The Dutch took it, 1672; it was recovered in 1673. Bonaparte was exiled to this island, 1815, where he died, 1821, and his body was removed hence to Paris, 1840.

HOPE, CAPE OF GOOD. Messrs Shilling and Fitzherbert laid claim to it in the name of the sovereign of England in 1620. Some Dutch colonists arrived here in 1650. The English took it from the Dutch in 1795, and it remained under the protection of England till 1802, when, by the peace of Amiens, it was ceded to the Dutch, but was retaken, 1806, by Sir D. Baird and Sir Home Popham; since which time it has remained in the possession of England. In 1842, the Cape farmers resisted the troops, but were worsted. In 1845, they sent a message to Cape Town, renouncing all connexion with England, and stating that they would form themselves into a republic, under the protection of the Dutch crown.

They were not finally put down till 1847. There is now (1852) a very tedious war raging here between the English and the Kaffirs.

MAURITIUS, or ISLE OF FRANCE. Taken from the French by Sir Samuel Achmuty in 1810.

NIGER. Mungo Park, a Scotchman, traced its source in 1795, and again attempted to do so in 1805, when he and most of his attendants were killed by the natives. Lander also explored this river in 1830, and proved that the numerous openings in the Gulf of Benin are the mouths of the Niger. It was surveyed by Trotter and Allen, 1841. An attempt was made to plant an English colony up the Niger in 1841, but was interrupted by the ravages of the fever among the crew.

NILE, *Egypt.* (See ABOUKIR BAY.) Bruce set out from England in 1768 to discover the source of the Nile, which he did in 1770, and returned home in 1773.

SANTA CRUZ, *Island of Teneriffe.* In an unsuccessful attack upon this place, Nelson lost his right arm, and 141 officers and men were killed, 1797.

TANGIER. A portion of the dowry of Catherine of Portugal, Queen of Charles II., and hence it came into the possession of England. Abandoned, 1683.

TUNIS. Blake appeared before Tunis, and compelled the Dey to make peace and restrain piracy, 1656.

VERD, CAPE. Taken by the English from the Dutch, 1664.

Part V.

AMERICA AND ITS ISLANDS.

CHAPTER I.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PLACES MENTIONED IN BRITISH HISTORY, WITH THE EVENTS OCCURRING AT THEM IN CONNEXION THEREWITH.

ALBANY, *North America.* Capitulated to the English in 1664, who gave it its present name, in honour of the Duke of York and Albany, its proprietor.

AMERICA. The northern portion of this vast continent —which is more intimately connected with British history than the southern—was discovered in 1497, by John Cabot, a Venetian merchant, who resided at Bristol in the reign of Henry VII., by whom he was patronised. Other explorers of North America are mentioned in the article ARCTIC EXPEDITONS. Sir Walter Raleigh visited America, and gave the name to Virginia, where the first English settlement on the mainland is said to have been made by Lord De-la-Warr in 1609. During the seventeenth century other settlements were made by Englishmen in North America; religious persecution driving many "pilgrim fathers" from the homes of their ancestors, to seek that toleration in a strange and distant land

which was denied them in their own country. A considerable number of French also made their way here, and they and the English settlers, in addition to their colonial quarrels, generally managed to get embroiled in those of their mother country. In 1759, the two Canadas were taken by England from France; and the power of the former was now predominant in North America. In the years 1765 and 1767, the British Parliament laid an import duty on various articles imported by the colonists, which the latter refused to pay, burning at Boston a quantity of tea, &c., upon which the hated impost had been placed. The American war soon commenced, thirteen colonies declaring their independence, which, after a disastrous war, was at length acknowledged by Great Britain in 1782. In 1812, a war between the United States and England broke out, which lasted till 1814, since which time, cannon—the so-called last argument of kings—have not been employed by them to settle their disputes; others more peaceful and more beneficial to both countries, and to the world at large, having been found sufficient. May it ever be so. Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to pupil teachers to mention the origin of the national flag of America—stars and stripes. When the union of the states took place, a star and a stripe were put on the flag for each state, thirteen in number, and at the inauguration of every new state, an additional star and stripe were placed upon it; but finding in time that this would be inconvenient, the original number, thirteen, were and are now used.

ANNAPOLIS, *Nova Scotia.* Founded by the French in 1604, under the name of Port Royal. Its present name was given to it in compliment to our Queen Anne, in whose reign England got possession of it.

ANTIGUA, *West Indies.* Colonised by Warren, 1663; granted by Charles II. to Lord Willoughby, 1666; afterwards subdued by the French, but restored to the English in 1667.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS were first undertaken by Willoughby and Chancellor in 1553; then by Sir M. Frobisher, 1576; Davis, 1585; Baffin, 1616, and, among others, in later times, may be mentioned Franklin, Ross, Parry, Back, &c. Sir John Franklin left England with two ships on an Arctic expedition in 1845; but, although several vessels have from time to time been despatched, both by England and America, in search of the brave captain and his crew, they have hitherto been unsuccessful in their benevolent object.

BAFFIN'S BAY, *North America.* Discovered by Baffin, an Englishman, in 1616.

BAHAMAS, *West Indies.* From the beginning of the seventeenth century till 1783, considerable animosity was caused between the French, Spanish, and English settlers upon these islands, by disputes as to ownership of them, but the peace of Versailles decided in favour of England.

BALTIMORE, *North America.* The Americans successfully defended this city against an attack of the British, 1814. The names of the Americans who were killed in the battle are inscribed on a column in letters of gold.

BARBADOES, *West Indies.* Peopled by Englishmen in 1624. The first English settlements in the West Indies were made in Barbadoes, by "the Earl of Marlborough, next the Earl of Carlisle, and by and by the Earl of Pembroke, who received separate grants of the whole island from Charles I." Continual quarrels occurred between the followers of these men. The islanders refused to acknowledge

the authority of Cromwell, who sent a force against them, when they were betrayed by Colonel Modiford, the commandant of the insular forces. Charles II. purchased all the rights of government, &c., of Barbadoes, and this and other islands were placed under a governor

BARROW STRAIT, *North America.* Discovered by Baffin, 1616; but Captain Parry, who visited it in 1819, gave it its present name after the late Sir John Barrow.

BERBICE, *West Indies.* Surrendered by the Dutch to the British in 1796, and again in 1803. It was finally ceded to England in 1814.

BOSTON, *North America.* Benjamin Franklin was born at this city in 1706. In 1773, the inhabitants of Boston destroyed a quantity of tea, upon which the English Parliament had laid an import duty. This was the commencement of that which was soon known as the American Revolution. The English shut up the port, and, in 1775, besieged the town, and the American troops were defeated by those of the king. The British evacuated it in 1776.

BRANDY-WINE, *North America.* The British defeated the Americans here, 1777; and by the victory got possession of Philadelphia.

BRETON, CAPE, *North America.* Taken by the English colonists from the French in the campaigns from 1745 to 1748, and completely secured by the British in 1758. Ceded to England in 1763.

BUNKER'S HILL, *North America,* There was a battle at this place between the Americans and the English in 1775; the latter were victorious, but they lost 1054 men, while the former lost only 450.

CALIFORNIA, *North America.* The sovereignty of California was given by the natives to Drake, but he made it over to Queen Elizabeth, and named the place New Albion, 1578.

CAMDEN, *North America.* Two battles were fought here by the Americans and English, one in 1780, the other in 1781; the English were victorious in both.

CANADA, *North America.* The first permanent English settlement of Canada was made in 1607. There was a great deal of skirmishing here between the English and French in that and the following century. In 1690, and again in 1713, the English colonists unsuccessfully made efforts to take Quebec. General Wolfe took it from the French in 1759, but he was unfortunately killed at the moment of victory. The whole province now submitted, and it was ceded to England in 1763. The Americans, during the war between them and England, made unsuccessful attempts to take it; and also from 1812 to 1814, when war again broke out between these countries. A rebellion broke out in Canada in 1838, but it was put down by General Colborne, and the governor, Sir F. B. Head. A great portion of the population are descended from the French settlers, and there still exists more or less ill feeling between them and the British colonists.

CAROLINA, *North America.* Granted to Lord Clarendon and others in 1663, who so named it in honour of Charles II., the Latin for Charles being Carolus. The celebrated John Locke framed a constitution for its government, but it was found to be impracticable, and was therefore laid aside. The whole of the Carolinas were afterwards purchased by the crown for £17,500, and the district was divided into North and South Carolinas.

CHAMPLAIN, LAKE, *North America.* The British squadron was here captured by the Americans, after a severe contest, in 1814.

CHARLESTON, *North America.* Burnt by the British

forces, 1775. The English fleet was repulsed at Charleston with great loss, 1776. This place was taken by the British, 1779, and evacuated by them, 1783.

CHESAPEAKE, *North America.* A battle was fought at the mouth of this river between the English and a French admiral in the service of the revolters, in 1781; the former were obliged to retire. In 1812, the Chesapeake was blockaded by the British.

CHRISTOPHER, ST, *West Indies.* Taken by the French, 1629; restored to the English, 1667; retaken by the French, 1689; and by the English, under General Codrington, 1690. It was ceded to England by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, and has since remained in possession of the English, except in 1782, when the French took and kept it for a year.

CONNECTICUT, *North America.* Granted to Lord Warwick in 1630; but no English settlement was made till 1635. This was the first place in the colonies at which there was an English bishop; the first bishop was Dr Seabury, who was consecrated in Scotland, 1784.

DAVIS'S STRAITS, *North America.* Discovered by Davis, an English navigator, in 1585.

DELAWARE, *North America.* Taken by the English from the Dutch. Charles II. gave it to the Duke of York (James II.), and by him it was conveyed to William Penn. This state suffered severely in the revolutionary war.

DEMERARA and ESSEQUIBO, *British Guiana.* Taken by the British from the Dutch, 1796; restored, 1802; again taken by the British, 1803, to whom they have ever since belonged.

DOMINICA, *West Indies.* Taken by the British, 1761, and confirmed to them, 1763. The French took it, 1778, but it was restored to England at the peace of 1783.

EDWARD'S (PRINCE) ISLAND, *North America.* So called from Edward, late Duke of Kent, who made himself extremely popular here when he commanded the troops in Nova Scotia. It was annexed to England, 1758.

FLORIDA, *North America.* Discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who lived at Bristol, 1497. Plundered by Drake, 1585, and by Davis, a buccaneer, 1665. Invaded by the British, 1702, and again in 1740. Ceded to Great Britain by Spain, in exchange for Havanna, 1763; retaken by Spain, 1781, and confirmed to her, 1783.

FORT DU QUESNE, *North America.* The English were defeated here in 1755, but they took it in 1758.

GEORGIA, *North America.* Granted by George II. to General Oglethorpe, 1732, who named it after that monarch. The general and forty others landed in the district in 1733, and founded Savannah, which was taken by the British during the revolutionary war, 1778; but evacuated by them, 1782.

GERMANSTOWN, *North America.* In a hard fought battle here, in 1777, the loss of the Americans was about seven hundred, and of the British, five hundred.

GRENADA and the GRENADINES, *West Indies.* Taken by England from France, 1762, and ceded to the former in 1763: reconquered by Count d'Estang, 1777; but was ceded to England, 1783.

GUADALOUPE, *West Indies.* Taken by England, 1759, but restored at the peace in 1763. Again taken by the British, 1810. Restored to France, 1814.

GUIANA, *South America.* Charles II. made a grant of the coast of Guiana to Lord Willoughby, though not unaware that the Dutch were already there. Sir R. Abercrombie took it from the French and Dutch, 1796. In 1802, it was ceded to the Dutch by the Treaty of Amiens, but was again taken by the British

in 1803; since which time it has remained in the possession of England.

Hobkirk's Hill, *North America.* The British and Americans fought a battle here, 1781.

Honduras, *South America.* Ceded to England by Spain, 1670. The English privilege of cutting log-wood here was confirmed by the treaty of 1784. The Spaniards continually tried to regain it till 1798; since then, England has been undisturbed in her possession of it.

Hudson's Bay, *North America.* So called from Henry Hudson, "the commander of a ship in the service of the India-Russia Company." He and seven others were obnoxious to the crew, who put them ashore, and left them to perish, 1610.

Illinois, *North America.* Ceded to Great Britain by France, 1763.

Indiana, *North America.* Ceded by France to Great Britain by the treaty of 1763.

Jamaica, *West Indies.* Taken from Spain by Penn and Venables, 1655. Many Puritans came here after the restoration of Charles II. In 1691, there was a great rising of the slaves. All the slaves in the British colonies were emancipated by the British Parliament, in 1833; and £20,000,000 were paid to their owners as an indemnification for their loss.

Lexington, *North America.* The scene of the first engagement between the American colonists and the mother country, 1775; the former were victorious.

Long Island, *North America.* The revolted Americans suffered a great defeat here by the British, after a well-fought battle, in 1776.

Lucia, St, *West Indies.* Taken and retaken seven times during the French Revolution. Ceded to France by the Treaty of Versailles, 1783.

Manilla, *West Indies.* Stormed by the English, 1762.

The Spaniards afterwards ransomed it for £1,000,000, very little of which was ever paid.

MARYLAND, *North America.* Granted to Lord Baltimore, 1632, who called it Maryland in honour of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. His lordship introduced emigrants here, who, like himself, were Roman Catholics. It was taken from the Baltimore family by Cromwell, but restored by Charles II. They were again deprived of it by William and Mary, and did not regain possession of it till 1716, when it was restored to the representative of the family, he having previously renounced Romanism. It fell into the hands of the Americans at the commencement of the revolutionary war.

MICHIGAN, *North America.* Ceded by France to Great Britain by the treaty of 1763. The British gained a temporary possession of the country in 1812-13; but it was soon recovered from them.

MISSISSIPPI, *North America.* Ceded to England by France, 1763.

MASSACHUSETTS, *North America.* This state was first permanently settled by a party of emigrants from England, 1620. Another settlement was made here in 1628.

MONSERRAT, *West Indies.* Colonised in the early part of the seventeenth century. Taken by the French, 1664; restored to England at the peace of Breda, 1667.

MONTREAL, *North America.* Taken by the English from the French, 1760, and by the Americans from the English, in 1775; but was retaken by the British in 1776.

NEVIS, *West Indies.* First planted by the English, 1628. It was taken by the French, 1782, but restored 1783.

NEW BRUNSWICK, *North America.* Ceded to the English in 1763.

NEW ENGLAND, *North America.* The second British

settlement on the mainland. It was made by the Plymouth Company, 1614.

NEWFOUNDLAND, *North America.* The first British colony in this part of the world. Discovered by Cabot, 1497. Sir Walter Gilbert, half-brother to Sir Walter Raleigh, obtained a large grant of its land from the crown, and landed here, 1583, with 200 persons; but the attempt to colonise it failed. In 1614, Dr Vaughan was successful in settling a few persons here. Lord Baltimore took a considerable number of people to it in 1623. Lord Falkland sent some persons to colonise it in 1633. St John's was burnt in 1696, during the contests between the English and French. The latter took this town in 1707, and again in 1708; but by the Treaty of Utrecht they resigned all claim to it, and it has ever since been in the possession of the English.

NEW ORLEANS, *North America.* The British made an attempt upon this city in 1815; but they were repulsed, with the loss of their general and three thousand men; the Americans lost thirteen.

NOVA SCOTIA. Settled under Sir William Alexander, by the Scotch, 1622. Taken by the New Englanders from the French, 1709. At the breaking out of the American war, it declined—as did Canada—to withdraw itself from England, and still remains in her possession.

PENNSYLVANIA, *North America.* Settled by William Penn, 1682.

PHILADELPHIA, *North America.* The first town that resisted the English in a systematic manner during the American war. The first general congress of the United States sat at this place, 1774.

QUEBEC, *North America.* Taken from the French by General Wolfe, 1759. The Americans unsuccessfully tried to take it during the war of 1812.

SARATOGA, *North America.* The Americans defeated the English here, under General Burgoyne, 1777.

TOBAGO, *West Indies.* Colonists from Barbadoes settled here in 1625. Given to the Earl of Pembroke by Charles I., 1628. The Dutch established a small colony here, 1632. After this, many skirmishes took place between the English, French, and Dutch, till 1763, when it was ceded to England. Taken by the French, 1781, and confirmed to them, 1783. Retaken by the English, 1793, but restored at the peace of Amiens, 1802. The British again took it, 1803, and it was confirmed to them by the peace of Paris, 1814.

TICONDEROGO, *North America.* The English were unsuccessful in an attempt to take it in 1758; but succeeded in doing so in 1759.

TRINIDAD, *West Indies.* Taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, from the Spaniards, 1595; but the French took it from the English, 1676. Taken by the British under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, 1797, and confirmed to England by the peace of Amiens, 1802.

VIRGINIA, *North America.* Discovered by Cabot, 1497. Its colony was founded by Sir Walter Raleigh, and by him named after the *Virgin* Queen, Elizabeth, 1584. It was the first British settlement in North America, and was made in 1609, by Lord De-la-Warr.

YORK, NEW, *North America.* This portion of America was discovered by Hudson, an Englishman, who was in the service of the Dutch. It was taken from them by the English, for the Duke of York, 1664, and confirmed to them by the peace of Breda, 1667. The British took it from the Americans, 1776. The delegates of the colonists assembled at New York during the American war, and here published their *Declaration of Rights.* The first congress under

the new constitution sat at New York, 1789, and Washington was inaugurated as President of the United States.

York Town, *North America.* The Americans were here victorious over the British in 1781, when Lord Cornwallis was surrounded by Washington; and he and his army of 7000 men were forced to surrender to the American general. This had the effect of drawing the war to a close, and led to the acknowledgment by Great Britain of the Independence of the United States.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Section I.—BATTLE PLACES OF THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

Lexington	1775	German's Town	1777
Bunker's Hill	1775	Lucia, St.	1778
Boston	1775	Rhode Island	1778
Long Island	1776	Camden	1780
Lakes, of the	1777	Guildford	1781
Skenesborough	1777	Hobkirk's Hill	1781
Brandywine	1777	Eutaw Springs	1781
Albany	1777	York Town	1781
Saratoga	1777		

TREATIES MADE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following are the principal treaties entered into by Great Britain with foreign countries, with their chief provisions, so far as the former is concerned. They are compiled from a work entitled *British History Chronologically Arranged*, by John Wade, and Goldsmith's *History of England*, and will perhaps not be thought out of place in this little work.

Bretigny, 1360. By this treaty, England retained Gascony, Guienne, Perigord, Limousin, and Rovergne; renouncing her pretensions to Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Normandy. She was also to receive three millions of crowns, and release John, King of France, who had long been a prisoner in England.

Breda, 1667. Between the English and Dutch, by which peace was arranged between the two countries. The Dutch ceded New York to the English.

Triple Alliance, 1668. Formed between England, Holland, and Sweden, to prevent the French king from completing his conquests in the Netherlands; and generally, to check the ambition of Louis XIV.

Ryswick, 1697. Between France, England, Spain, and Holland. France was to restore to Spain the various possessions she had taken from her; and the French king also engaged not to disturb William III. in the enjoyment of his British dominions.

Utrecht, 1713. Between France and Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, and the States-General. The Protestant succession in England was recognised; the separation of the French and Spanish crowns secured; the harbour of Dunkirk, which was thought to be dangerous to our commerce, demolished,

Hudson's Bay, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland ceded by France to Britain; Spain gave up all right to Gibraltar and the island of Minorca; and the French Protestants confined in the prisons and galleys for their religion were to be set at liberty.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION, 1713. By which the Emperor Charles VI. provided that his daughters should succeed him in preference to his nephews. A war subsequently followed, in which England alone kept her engagements, and supported the claims of Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, to the possessions of Austria.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE, *London*, 1718. By which Britain, France, and the Emperor, agreed respecting the succession of the reigning families in Britain and France, and the position of the Spanish monarchy.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, 1748. A number of former treaties were renewed by Britain, Holland, and Austria, on one side, and France and Spain on the other. France surrendered her conquests in Flanders, and Britain in the West Indies.

PARIS, or FONTAINBLEAU, 1763. England obtained Canada from France, and Florida from Spain, and restored her conquests in the East Indies, together with Guadaloupe, Martinique, and St Lucia, but retained Senegal in Africa, and several West India islands, viz. :—the Grenadines, Dominica, St Vincent, and Tobago.

VERSAILLES, 1783. The islands of Tobago and St Lucia were ceded by Britain to France; that country restoring to Great Britain, Grenada and the Grenadines, St Vincent, Dominica, St Kitt's, Nevis, and Monserrat. Spain was to restore to England the Bahamas; and the latter, Florida, and the island of Minorca to Spain.

AMIENS, 1802. A short peace was obtained by it.

GHENT, 1814. Peace made with America.

KIEL, 1814. Heligoland ceded by the Danes to England.

VIENNA, 1815. A congress of the allied nations met here in 1814, to adjust the affairs of Europe; and a treaty was made by them in 1815, after the escape of Napoleon from Elba, when they agreed not to lay down their arms till Bonaparte should be deprived of the power of exciting disturbances.

PARIS, 1815; also one in 1814. By that of 1815 it was ordered that the various works of art which France had taken from other countries during the war, and which had been brought to Paris, should be restored to their owners. Certain alterations were made in the eastern boundary of France, and she was to pay nine hundred millions of francs, to be divided among the allied powers, as an indemnification for the cost of the war. An army of occupation, consisting of 150,000 men, were also to retain France for five years, and be maintained at her expense.

THE PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES MADE BY THE ENGLISH.

The traffic with the East has long been of great importance. Four hundred years ago, it was very inconveniently carried on by means of caravans; and the dangers and expense attending this mode, prompted a desire to discover, if possible, an unbroken sea voyage to India and the adjacent countries.

Spain and Portugal, then the most maritime nations of Europe, were the most zealous in making voyages of discovery. England had long been torn by internal dissensions, and, therefore, had not turned her attention to this subject; but no sooner was peace secured by the accession of Henry VII. than we find her taking an active part in it. John Cabot, a Venetian, residing at Bristol, set out on a voyage from that port in 1497, and discovered Newfoundland, or, as some say, Labrador, the same year.

From the middle of the sixteenth century, England occupies a prominent position among the nations which have prosecuted geographical discovery; many expeditions having been fitted out for that purpose, either by the government, or by scientific associations.

The anxiety which has for a long time existed to discover a north-west passage from England to Asia has caused many exploring expeditions to be despatched to that part of the Arctic Ocean lying on the north of North America; and our knowledge of that inclement region has been very much extended by the voyages and labours of Cook, Ross, Parry, Beechy, Franklin, Back, and others.

Sir John Franklin left England on an arctic expedition in 1845, but, in spite of great exertions made to ascertain something about him and his companions, their fate is yet unknown to us.

Africa has also had a very considerable share of attention bestowed upon it by Ledyard, Park, Bruce, Laing, Clapperton, Richard and John Lander, Duncan, and other travellers.

The following is a chronological list of the principal geographical discoveries made by Englishmen.

DATE.	PLACE.	DISCOVERER.
1344	Madeira	Robert Machan.
1497	Newfoundland	John Cabot, a Portuguese living in England.
1552	Spitzbergen	Seen by the English, who thought it was Greenland.
1553	Nova Zembla	Willoughby.
1576	Frobisher Strait	Frobisher.
1577	New Albion	Drake.
1584	Cape Breton	By the English.
1587	Davis's Strait	Davis, in his voyage for a N.W. passage.
1594	Falkland Islands	Hawkins.
1607	Hudson's Bay	Hudson.
1616	Baffin's Bay	Baffin—his account has been confirmed by Ross and Parry.
1616	Barrow's Strait	Baffin—afterwards by Parry.
1699	New Britain	Dampier.
1774	New Caledonia	Cook.
1778	Icy Cape	Cook.
1778	Sandwich Islands	Cook.
1797	Bass's Straits	Bass.

THE LIBRARY ATLAS.

PHILIPS' LIBRARY ATLAS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY: a Series of 44 Maps, printed in colors, Imperial 4to.; accompanied by a copious Consulting Index. Edited by W. Hughes, F.R.G.S.

Price, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, 15s.; or with the Maps interleaved and elegantly half-bound, Turkey morocco, cloth sides, gilt edges, 21s.

THE Maps constituting the Library Atlas are the same that are included in the Family Atlas—omitting only those by the number, which are of less value for the purpose of popular reference. The letter-press description, which is a distinguishing feature of the larger work, is also omitted in the present case. The selection of Maps contained in the Library Atlas will be found eminently characterised, however, by utility, for the purpose of general and familiar reference.

THE POPULAR ATLAS.

PHILIPS' POPULAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD: a Series of 39 Maps, colored, Imperial 4to.; with a copious Consulting Index. Edited by W. Hughes, F.R.G.S.

Price, handsomely bound in extra cloth, lettered, 12s. 6d.

THE Popular Atlas embodies a selection of the Maps comprehended within the Family Atlas, made, (as the title implies) with a view to strictly popular use. It includes those Maps to which reference is demanded by the current necessities of the day, while such as more especially illustrate the history of former times are omitted.

THE CABINET ATLAS.

PHILIPS' CABINET ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY: a Series of 33 Maps, Imperial 4to., colored; with a copious Consulting Index. Edited by W. Hughes, F.R.G.S.

Price, handsomely bound in extra cloth, lettered, 10s. 6d.

THIS selection, from the Maps of the Family Atlas, is made with a view to meet the demand for further economy on the part of such purchasers as desire to possess an epitome of Map knowledge,—attractive in form, compendious in character, and moderate in price. The Cabinet Atlas of Modern Geography lays claim to supply such a want, and includes all the Maps that are necessary to the due comprehension of passing events, at home and abroad.

THE SELECT ATLAS.

PHILIPS' SELECT ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY: a Series of 23 Maps, Imperial 4to., colored; with a copious Consulting Index. Edited by W. Hughes, F.R.G.S.

Price, handsomely bound in cloth, 7s. 6d.; or in octavo form, cloth, 7s. 6d.

THE Select Atlas carries still further, on the scale of reduction, the principle acted on in the case of the volume previously noticed. It claims to rank as a standard work of useful popular reference, at least so far as the more important localities of modern geography are concerned.

THE COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL ATLAS.

PHILIPS' COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL ATLAS OF MODERN AND ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY, comprising 35 Modern and 5 Ancient Maps, printed in colors; with a copious Index. Edited by W. Hughes, F.R.G.S.

Price, strongly bound in cloth, Imperial 8vo., 10s. 6d.

THIS volume includes a larger number of Maps than are usually contained in an Atlas intended for School use. The publishers feel amply warranted in the assertion, that it will be found to constitute (as the title implies) a School Atlas of more truly comprehensive character, than any other that is before the public. It includes elaborate and rigidly accurate Maps, which show the features and modern divisions of every country on the globe, with, in addition, such ancient maps as are sufficient for the ordinary purposes of the reader of the history of past ages.

THE INTRODUCTORY SCHOOL ATLAS.

PHILIPS' INTRODUCTORY SCHOOL ATLAS, comprising Eighteen Maps, printed in colors; with a copious Index. Edited by W. Hughes, F.R.G.S.

Price, bound in cloth, Imperial 8vo., 5s.

THE Introductory School Atlas is a selection from the Maps contained in the Comprehensive School Atlas, made with a view to less advanced classes, and in reference to modern Geography only. Its price is proportionately reduced, and the volume may, it is believed, be advantageously compared with any other works of the kind.

THE STUDENT'S ATLAS.

PHILIPS' STUDENT'S ATLAS, comprising Eighteen Maps, printed in colors.

Price, bound in cloth, Imperial 4to., 3s. 6d.

THE Student's Atlas consists of the same number of Maps as the Introductory School Atlas. It chiefly differs from that work in the absence of an Index, and in the adoption of a quarto instead of an octavo size in the binding. The reduction of price which is thereby effected, enables Masters of Schools to select one of the works, which may seem best calculated to meet the special requirements of their own cases.

THE YOUNG SCHOLAR'S ATLAS.

PHILIPS' YOUNG SCHOLAR'S ATLAS, comprising Maps of the World (in Hemispheres,) of the Continental Divisions of the Globe (Europe, &c.,) with England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Palestine. Twelve Maps, printed in colors.

Price, bound in cloth, Imperial 4to., 2s. 6d.

THE ATLAS FOR BEGINNERS.

PHILIPS' ATLAS FOR BEGINNERS comprises Twenty-four Maps (crown quarto in size,) constructed and engraved expressly for this work by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S., and carefully printed in colors.

Price, bound in cloth, 2s. 6d.

THE Atlas for Beginners possesses several features which lay claim to special notice. It is more complete, and at the same time more compact in form, than any work of corresponding price. It includes (besides the ordinary general Maps, exhibiting the Continental Divisions of the Globe) special Maps of the different countries of Europe, of India and China, Palestine, the Australian Colonies, the United States, and Canada. These Maps, while containing all that is really necessary to the purposes of the beginner, are not over-crowded with names (the common, indeed all but uniform, fault of works of this class,) and are hence *clear and intelligible* in an unusual degree.

Another distinctive feature of this work is, that, while capable of use as a companion to the study of any good elementary school-book of geography, it is especially adapted as a companion to Hughes's "Elementary Class Book of Modern Geography," published by Philip and Son, price 1s. 6d. *Every name contained in the pages of that work will be found in the Maps of the Atlas for Beginners.* This will be at once recognised by all teachers who are familiar with the use of the volume referred to, as a feature of the highest value, and it will be (the publishers confidently believe) uniformly accepted as evidence, that no place of any essential importance to the learner is omitted from the Maps of which the Atlas itself consists.

THE FIRST SCHOOL ATLAS.

PHILIPS' FIRST SCHOOL ATLAS, price 6d. plain, or with the Maps colored, 1s.: contains 10 Maps, selected from the Beginner's Atlas. These consist of the World (in Hemispheres,) the Continental Divisions of the Globe (Europe, &c.,) England, Scotland, Ireland, and Palestine. Size—Crown 4to., with illustrated cover.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL ATLAS.

PHILIPS' NATIONAL SCHOOL ATLAS, price 8d. plain, or with the Maps colored, 1s. 2d.: consists of 10 Maps, the same that are contained in the last-mentioned work. Its distinctive Title is adopted with a view to its use in the popular Schools, established for the purposes of strictly elementary education. Size—Crown 4to., bound in cloth.

THE INITIATORY ATLAS.

PHILIPS' INITIATORY ATLAS FOR YOUNG LEARNERS, containing Twelve Maps, constructed from the best Authorities, and clearly and accurately engraved.

Imperial 16mo., illustrated cover, plain Maps, price 3d.; or with the Maps colored, 6d.

THE MINIATURE ATLAS.

PHILIPS' MINIATURE ATLAS FOR THE YOUNG: a suitable Gift Book for all Seasons. Twelve Maps, beautifully printed in colors, and handsomely bound in cloth elegant, gilt edges.

Imperial 16mo., price 1s. 6d.

THE SHILLING ATLAS.

PHILIPS' SHILLING ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY contains Maps of the World (Eastern and Western Hemispheres,) Europe, Asia, Africa, America, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Imperial 4to., illustrated cover, price 1s.

THE TRAINING-SCHOOL ATLAS.

By W. Hughes, F.R.G.S.

New Edition, medium folio, bound in cloth, price 15s. 0d.
The Maps beautifully printed in colors.

THE Training-School Atlas is a work altogether distinct in character from any of the works previously described. It consists of a series of Maps (sixteen in number) designed to illustrate, on a scale of large size, and in a strictly clear and methodical manner, the leading features in Physical Geography.—1st of the World at large; 2ndly of the Great Divisions of the Globe (Europe, &c.): 3rdly of the British Islands; and lastly, of the Holy Land. The political divisions of the earth at the present time is embodied upon the information thus afforded, but in such a manner as not to interfere with its clear and distinct exposition.

The Physical Maps contained in the Training-School Atlas distinguish clearly the various mountain-ranges, with their elevations; the table-lands, plains, valleys, steppes, and marshes; the length of rivers, and the extent to which they are navigable; the elevation of the lakes, &c., above the sea; while sections are added to show the principal comparative elevations and depressions of the land.

The aim of the Training-School Atlas is such as to commend it to the special notice of geographical students, belonging to the Institutions to which its title refers, together with Pupil Teachers and the higher classes of learners in general. It has been in the highest degree gratifying, alike to the author and the publishers, to observe the marked approval which the work has experienced in each of these directions (and especially in the case of that first adverted to.) The present edition—to which separate Maps of Scotland and Ireland (correspondent in scale and design to that of England and Wales) are for the first time added—will be found, it is confidently believed, even more worthy of patronage than its predecessors. Size of Maps—22 inches by 17 inches.

THE HISTORIC GEOGRAPHICAL ATLAS.

PHILIPS' HISTORIC GEOGRAPHIC ATLAS of the Middle and Modern Ages: a Series of Maps and Plans, chronologically arranged, delineating the Migrations of the German and Asiatic Nations, and the Rise and Fall of all the States, Kingdoms, and Empires founded by them in Europe, Western Asia, Northern Africa, and America, from the Fall of the Western Roman Empire to the Abdication of Napoleon. With Special Maps illustrative of English History.

Folio, handsomely bound in cloth, 25s.

CLASSICAL, HISTORICAL, AND SCRIPTURAL ATLAS

PHILIPS' CLASSICAL, HISTORICAL, AND SCRIPTURAL ATLAS, illustrating the Ancient Classics, Historians, and Poets; a Series of forty-nine Maps, engraved in the best style and forming a complete *vade mecum* for the Classical Student, and an interesting book of reference to the lover of General Literature. Complete in one large volume.

Imperial folio, half-bound Turkey morocco, gilt edges, £3 3s.

ATLAS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHILIPS' SCHOOL ATLAS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY:

comprising a Series of Maps and Diagrams in Illustration of the Features, Climates, Various Productions, and Chief Natural Phenomena of the Globe. Edited by W. Hughes, F.R.G.S., and designed as a Companion to Hughes's "Class-book of Physical Geography."

Size—Imperial 8vo., bound in cloth, 10s. 6d.

THE design and scope of the Atlas of Physical Geography will be best understood by a reference to the contents of the volume. The Publishers believe that it will be found calculated to fill an important place amongst the educational means and appliances of the present day, and to conduce (in even higher measure than any work of its class hitherto placed before the public) towards the promotion of the study of Physical Geography in our schools. It is an admitted truth of the present age, that Physical Geography underlies *all* Geography; and that the facts (almost infinitely varied) of which it is the record, instead of being kept back to the later stages of tuition, should be treated as the basis of all Geographical knowledge—even the most elementary. It is by such treatment alone that Geography can be made attractive to the youthful mind—ever ready to receive the record of strange and varied phenomena, of diversified climate and produce, yet more diverse phases of vegetable and animal life which a description of the natural world embraces. To illustrate these truths, in clear and natural sequence, and with the most comprehensive regard of the entire subject, in its fullest meaning, has been the object sought in the present volume.

LIST OF PLATES.

1 The World (in Hemispheres,) showing the Distribution of Land and Water, with the Contour and Comparative Relief of the Land.
2 The World (on Mercator's Projection,) illustrating the Chief Natural Divisions of the Land, with the Ocean Currents.
3 The Geological Structure of the Earth: according to Amie Boue
4 Theoretical Section of the Earth's Crust, showing the various Strata of which it is composed, and the principal Plants and Animals of the Primary and Subsequent Periods.
5 Map illustrating the Phenomena of Volcanic Action, and showing the Re-action of the Interior of the Earth upon its External Surface
6 Map of the Mountain Chains and River Systems of Europe, with Sections of the Land
7 Map of the Mountain Chains and River Systems of Asia, with Sections
8 The Mountain Chains and River Systems of North America, &c.
9 The Mountain Chains and River Systems of South America, &c.
10 Map of the World, illustrating the Climates of different Regions, and showing the Principal Hydrographic Basins of either Continent, with Isothermal Lines
11 Co-tidal Lines, and Distribution of Minerals
12 Map of the World, illustrating the Distribution of Vegetable Life in different Regions, and as affected by Conditions of Climate
13 Geographical Distribution of Plants throughout the Globe, with the Limits of Cultivation of the principal Food Plants
14 Diagrams illustrating the Perpendicular Growth of Plants in the Torrid, and Temperate, and Frigid Zones
15 Zoological Map, showing the Geographical Divisions and Distributions of the Principal Mammiferous Animals over the Earth
16 Diagrams illustrating the Perpendicular Distribution of Animals in the Torrid, and Temperate, and Frigid Zones
17 Zoological Map, showing the Geographical Division and Distribution of the Principal Birds and Reptiles over the Earth
18 Map, showing the Distribution of Man over the Globe, according to Differences of Race; with the Comparative Population of various Countries, and the Division of Mankind according to Religious Belief
19 Map, showing the Industrial Productions of various Countries; with the principal Trade Routes between the different Regions of the Globe
20 Physical Map of the British Islands

SERIES OF OUTLINE MAPS AND BLANK PROJECTIONS.

THE use of Outline Maps has always been recognised as a valuable adjunct in the business of Education. When prepared with care—so as to show *clearly and truthfully the natural features of various countries*, the names only being omitted—they serve purposes of high importance, alike to the teacher and the learner. To the latter, they afford material assistance (by aid of frequent repetition and exercise, combined with practice in filling in the names with the pen or pencil,) in fixing the essential truths of Geography in the memory; and to the former, they supply at once the simplest and most satisfactory means of testing, by means of questions, the pupil's progress.

The various series of such Maps, differing in size and correspondently in price, which are published by Messrs. Philip & Son, afford Masters and Mistresses of Schools, an opportunity of such selections as may meet the wants of learners of every class.

HUGHES'S OUTLINE ATLAS.

A Series of large Maps, correspondent in number and size to the Maps contained in the "TRAINING-SCHOOL ATLAS," and exhibiting the NATURAL FEATURES clearly and accurately delineated. By W. Hughes, F.R.G.S. Printed on Drawing Paper.

Size of the Maps, 22 inches by 17 inches. Price of the Thirteen Maps, done up as an Atlas, bound in cloth, 7s. 6d.; in single sheets, 6d. each.

HUGHES'S ATLAS OF BLANK PROJECTIONS

Uniform, in size and number, with the Maps contained in the "TRAINING-SCHOOL ATLAS," and to the correspondent Series of OUTLINE MAPS.

THESE Projections contain only the Parallels and Meridians required for the purpose of Map Drawing, to the practice of which—indispensible as an adjunct to Geographical tuition, and never to be neglected when the time necessary for its pursuit is available to the learner—they are in the highest degree valuable.

LIST OF HUGHES'S OUTLINE MAPS AND BLANK PROJECTIONS.

Eastern Hemisphere	Australia and New Zealand
Western Hemisphere	The British Islands
Europe	England and Wales
Asia	Scotland
Africa	Ireland
North America	Palestine
South America	

Size, 22 inches by 17. Price, the Series of Thirteen Projections, done up as an Atlas, and bound in cloth, 7s. 6d.; in single sheets, 6d. each.

PHILIPS' OUTLINE ATLAS.

Corresponding in size and scale with the Maps in the "COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL ATLAS." Size of Maps, 18 inches by 11 inches. Printed on Drawing Paper.

Three Series, each containing Thirteen Maps, neatly bound in stiff cover, each 3s.; or the Maps separately, price 3d. each.

PHILIPS' ATLAS OF BLANK PROJECTIONS.

Uniform, in form and size, with the Maps in the "COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL ATLAS," and the correspondent Series of OUTLINE MAPS. Printed on Drawing Paper.

Three Series, each containing Thirteen Projections, (the same as in the Outline Atlas), neatly bound in stiff cover, each 3s.; or the Maps separately, 3d. each.

LIST OF PHILIPS' OUTLINE MAPS AND BLANK PROJECTIONS.

First Series.

Eastern Hemisphere, Western Hemisphere, Europe, England, Scotland, Ireland, France in Departments, Asia, Australia and New Zealand, Africa, North America, South America, Palestine.

Second Series.

British Islands, Denmark, Russia in Europe, Minor States of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal, Italy, Turkey in Europe, India, United States, Canada, &c., the West Indies, and Central America.

Third Series.

Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Sweden and Norway, Turkey in Asia, Russia in Asia, China and Japan; New South Wales, Victoria, &c.; Egypt, Arabia, Nubia and Abyssinia; the World as known to the Ancients; the Roman Empire, Western Half; the Roman Empire, Eastern Half; Greece, with the Islands of the Ægæan.

These Maps contain the Outlines of the Countries only, without the Natural Features.

PHILIPS' INITIATORY OUTLINE ATLAS FOR YOUNG LEARNERS,

Uniform, in form and size, with the Maps in the "INITIATORY ATLAS." Size—8 inches by 6 inches. Printed on Drawing Paper.

Twelve Maps, stitched in neat cover, price 6d

LIST OF MAPS.

The World—Europe—Asia—Africa—North America—South America—England—Scotland—Ireland—France—India—Palestine.

PHILIPS' OUTLINE ATLAS FOR BEGINNERS.

Uniform, in form and size, with the Maps in the "ATLAS FOR BEGINNERS." Constructed by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S. Size—10 inches by 8 inches. Printed on Drawing Paper.

Two Series, each containing Twelve Maps, stitched in neat cover, each 1s.; or the Maps separately, 1d. each.

PHILIPS' ATLAS OF BLANK PROJECTIONS FOR BEGINNERS.

Uniform, in size and scale, with the Maps contained in the "ATLAS FOR BEGINNERS," and the correspondent "OUTLINE ATLAS." Printed on Drawing Paper.

Two Series, each containing Twelve Projections (the same as in the "Outline Atlas,") stitched in neat cover, each 1s.; or the Maps separately, 1d. each.

LIST OF THE OUTLINE MAPS AND BLANK PROJECTIONS FOR BEGINNERS.

First Series.

World, in Hemispheres—Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Holland and Belgium, Palestine.

Second Series.

Prussia and Germany, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, Russia, Austria, Italy, Turkey in Europe and Greece, Spain and Portugal, India and China, Australia, New South Wales and Victoria, United States, Canada.

The above Maps contain the Outlines of the Countries only.

Maps, as copies to draw from, correspondent in form and scale with the different series of Outline Maps and Blank Projections, can be had from the Publishers.

ALL experienced teachers will admit the advantages afforded to the student in Geography, by a proper system of Mapping. The mechanical process of copying a Map—of accurately laying down a country, with its lines of external boundaries and internal divisions—conveys to the mind of the student a far better idea of the form, relative size, and position of that country, than can be acquired by any other means.

PHILIPS' SERIES OF LARGE SCHOOL-ROOM MAPS,

With the Physical Features boldly and distinctly delineated, and the Political Boundaries carefully colored. Constructed by William Hughes, F.R.G.S. Size—5 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 6 inches.

Price, mounted on rollers and varnished, 16s.

LIST OF THE MAPS.

1 The World, in Hemispheres
2 The World, on Mercator's Projection, 21s.
3 Europe
4 Asia
5 Africa
6 North America
7 South America
8 Australia and New Zealand
9 British Islands, 21s.
10 England and Wales
11 Scotland
12 Ireland
13 Palestine
14 India, 21s.

THE Publishers were led to undertake this Series from a conviction of the inadequacy of any of the like Maps, already extant, to represent fairly the Geographical knowledge of the present day, and their consequent failure to supply the wants of the educational community.

A really good Map is a geographical document of the highest value. Its qualities as such cannot be too forcibly impressed on the mind of Teacher and Learner alike. It must be looked on, not as a mere thing of lines and colors, but as the embodiment of vital truths, affecting the condition of mankind in all ages. And it is only a really good Map—one in which the great features of natural Geography are brought prominently into view—that can justly be so regarded. The truths that are taught by the aid of such a Map, pointed out to the comprehension of the learner as embodied within it, and to be educed thence by diligent and appreciative study, will remain in after-life as landmarks in the record of mental progress.

The Publishers of the present Series are content to rest their claims to notice upon their merits alone, and they invite the attention of all persons interested in Education to the particular Maps which it embraces.

PHILIPS' SMALLER SERIES OF SCHOOL-ROOM MAPS.

Size—3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches.

Price, mounted on rollers and varnished, 7s. 6d.

LIST OF THE MAPS.

Europe
England and Wales
Palestine
Scotland
Ireland
Australia

Other Maps of the Series in preparation.

THE above are reductions of the large series, constructed by William Hughes, F.R.G.S., and are designed for use in Private Schools and Families. They are clearly and distinctly engraved, and embody an amount of information not to be had in any similar series of Maps.

PHILIPS' SERIES OF LARGE SIXPENNY MAPS;

Size—Full Sheet Imperial, 22 by 27 inches, full colored. Engraved in the best style, and embracing all the recent Geographical Discoveries. The entire Series is now in print, and any single Map may be had without difficulty. Each 6d.

The same Maps, printed on superfine paper and extra colored, each 1s.
Ditto mounted on rollers and varnished, each 3s. 6d.

LIST OF THE MAPS.

THE WORLD.

1 The World, on Mercator's Projection
2 Northern Hemisphere
3 Southern ditto
4 Eastern ditto
5 Western ditto
6 North Horizontal ditto
7 South ditto

EUROPE.

8 Europe—General Map
9 British Isles
10 England
11 Scotland
12 Ireland
13 The Channel Islands, including Isle of Man and Isle of Wight
14 Chart of the Baltic Sea
15 France, in Departments
16 France, in Provinces
17 Chart of the Mediterranean
18 Spain and Portugal
19 Switzerland
20 Italy
21 Milanese States [Church
22 Tuscany and the States of the
23 Venetian States
24 Naples and Sicily
25 Turkey in Europe, and Greece
26 Austria
27 Germany—Northern Part
28 Germany—Southern Part
29 Prussia
30 Belgium
31 Holland
32 Denmark
33 Sweden and Norway
34 Russia in Europe

ASIA.

35 Asia—General Map
36 Russian Empire
37 Turkey in Asia
38 Palestine
39 Persia and Cabool
40 Arabia, Egypt, Abyssinia and Nubia
41 Tartary
42 China
43 Corea and Islands of Japan
44 India—Northern Part
45 India—Southern Part
46 East India Islands
47 Islands in the Pacific
48 Australia
49 New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land
50 New Zealand

AFRICA.

51 Africa—General Map

AMERICA.

52 America—General Map
53 Chart of the Atlantic
54 Atlantic Islands
55 North America
56 Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.
57 United States
58 Central America and Mexico
59 West Indies
60 Islands of Bermuda, Bahama and
61 Jamaica [Cuba
62 St. Domingo and Virgin Isles
63 St. Christopher's, with Nevis and St. Lucia
64 Antigua, with Guadaloupe, &c.
65 Dominico, with Martinico, &c.
66 Barbadoes and St. Vincent
67 Trinidad, Grenada, Tobago, and Caraçoa
68 South America
69 Guiana and Brazil
70 Peru, Chili, Bolivia, and La Plata

---

71 Chart of the Arctic Regions, with all the recent Discoveries
72 Chart of the North-west Passage between Asia and America
73 Table of comparative Heights of Mountains
74 Ditto Lengths of Rivers

PHILIPS' CABINET SERIES OF EDUCATIONAL MAPS,

Edited by William Hughes, F.R.G.S. Size—Imperial Quarto. Engraved from original Drawings, made expressly for this Series, and embodying an amount of Geographical Information not hitherto obtainable for the purposes of Teaching. The Series contains Maps of Physical, General, and Classical Geography, any of which may be had separately.

LIST OF THE MAPS.

Modern Maps.

Price 1s. each.

1 & 2 Eastern and Western Hemispheres—Double Map
3 World, on Mercator's Projection—Double Map
4 North Polar Regions—Double Map
39 United States—Double Map

Price 4d. each.

5 Europe—General Map
6 The British Islands—(Political)
7 England and Wales
8 Scotland
9 Ireland
10 France in Provinces
11 France, in Departments
12 Belgium
13 Holland
14 Prussia
15 The former Kingdom of Poland, prior to its partition between Russia, Austria, and Prussia
16 Sweden and Norway, with the Circuit of the Baltic Coasts
17 Denmark, with Iceland and Faroe
18 Russia in Europe
19 Minor States of Germany
20 Austrian Empire
21 Switzerland
22 Spain and Portugal
23 Italy
24 Turkey in Europe and Greece
25 Asia—General Map
26 Turkey in Asia
27 Russia in Asia, including Siberia and Transcaucasia
28 Persia, with Afghanistan and Beloochistan
29 India
30 The Empires of China and Japan
31 Australia and New Zealand
32 New South Wales, Victoria, and the settled portions of South Australia
33 East Indian Archipelago
34 New Zealand, and the smaller Island-groups of Polynesia
35 Africa—General Map
36 Egypt and Arabia Petræa, with Nubia and Abyssinia
37 Northern and Southern Africa, including the Barbary States, with the Cape Colony and Natal
38 North America
39 United States
40 Canada, and the adjoining Provinces of British North America
41 Mexico and Yucatan
42 The West Indies, and the States of Central America
43 South America

Ancient Maps.

Price 6d. each.

44 Palestine
45 The World, as known to the Ancients
46 The Roman Empire—Western half
47 The Roman Empire—Eastern half
48 Greece, with the Islands of the Ægean.

Physical Maps.

Price 6d. each.

i. Physical Map of the World (No. 1) showing the Natural Divisions and Features of the Land and Water
ii. Physical Map of the World (No. 2) illustrating the Climates of Different Regions, with the Principal Hydrographic Basins of either Continent
iii. Physical Map of the World (No. 3) illustrating the Distribution of Vegetable Life in different Regions, and as affected by Conditions of Climate
iv. Physical Map of the British Islands
Diagram showing the comparative Heights of Mountains and Lengths of Rivers

PHILIPS' SERIES OF EDUCATIONAL MAPS FOR BEGINNERS.

Constructed by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S. Crown Quarto, carefully printed in colors. Each 1d.

LIST OF THE MAPS.

1 The World, in Hemispheres
2 Europe
3 England
4 Scotland
5 Ireland
6 France and Switzerland
7 Holland and Belgium
8 Prussia and Germany
9 Sweden, Norway, & Denmark
10 Russia in Europe
11 Austria
12 Italy
13 Turkey in Europe, & Greece
14 Spain and Portugal
15 Asia
16 India and China
17 Palestine
18 Australia
19 New South Wales & Victoria
20 Africa
21 North America
22 United States
23 Canada
24 South America

HUGHES'S SERIES OF MAPS,

Illustrating the Physical Geography of the Great Divisions of the Globe, with Palestine and the British Islands, on an enlarged scale. Constructed by William Hughes, F.R.G.S. Size—21 inches by 17 inches. Beautifully colored.

On sheets, each 1s.

Or mounted on rollers and varnished, each 2s. 6d.

LIST OF THE MAPS.

1 Physical Map of the Eastern Hemisphere, with Isotherms of Mean Annual Temperature, Currents, &c.
2 Physical Map of the Western Hemisphere, ditto
3 Physical Map of Europe, colored according to the Drainage of its different Seas, with Isotherms of Mean Summer and Winter Temperature, &c.
4 Europe, according to its Political Divisions
5 Asia
6 Africa
7 North America
8 South America
9 Australia and New Zealand
10 Physical Map of the British Islands, with Section of the Land, Co-Tidal Lines, Soundings, &c.
11 England and Wales, with the Towns classified according to the population, and their Railway-distance from London
12 Scotland, ditto
13 Ireland, ditto
14 Physical Map of Palestine, with the Sinai Peninsula, &c.
15 The World, Stereographically projected on the Plane of the Horizon of London

PHILIPS' SERIES OF PENNY AND TWOPENNY MAPS.

Size—Imperial Quarto. Engraved in the best style, and with all the recent Discoveries.

The Set complete, with Title and Contents, bound in cloth, Plain Maps, 5s.; Colored Maps, 9s. 6d.

Plain Maps, 1d.; Colored Maps, 2d. each.

LIST OF THE MAPS.

Modern Maps.

1 Western Hemisphere
2 Eastern Hemisphere
3 World, on Mercator's Projection —Double Map
4 Artic Regions—Double Map
5 Europe
6 British Isles
7 England and Wales
8 Scotland
9 Ireland
10 France, in Departments
11 France, in Provinces
12 Belgium
13 Holland
14 Prussia
15 Poland
16 Sweden, Denmark, and Norway
17 Denmark
18 Russia in Europe
19 Germany
20 Austria
21 Switzerland
22 Spain and Portugal
23 Italy
24 Turkey in Europe and Greece
25 Asia
26 Turkey in Asia
27 Russia in Asia
28 Persia and Cabool
29 Hindostan
30 China
31 East India Isles & Australasia
32 New South Wales
33 Tasmania, or Van Dieman's [Land
34 New Zealand
35 Africa
36 Egypt and Arabia Patræa
37 America
38 North America
39 United States
40 Canada
41 Central America
42 West Indies
43 South America

Ancient Maps.

44 Palestine
45 Orbis Veteribus Notus
46 Orbis Romani, pars Occidentalis
47 Orbis Romani, pars Orientalis
48 Græcia Antiqua
49 Table of the comparative Heights of Mountains
50 Ditto Lengths of Rivers

BOARDMAN'S HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY,

For the use of Pupil Teachers, Students in Training Colleges, and Teachers and Schools generally. By A. Boardman, C.M. New Edition, revised and enlarged.

Foolscap 8vo., bound in cloth, 1s. 6d.

PHILIPS' ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHIES.

Imperial 16mo., neat cover, with Map, price 2d. each.

ALREADY ISSUED:

EUROPE—ENGLAND AND WALES—SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

GEOGRAPHICAL CLASS-BOOKS.

By W. Hughes, F.R.G.S., Author of a "Manual of Geography."

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

CLASS-BOOK OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, with Examination Questions.

16mo., pp. 362, cloth, boards, price 3s. 6d.

IT is sought in this volume to make a knowledge of the chief natural features and productions of the globe the basis of what is commonly understood by Geography. In the absence of such a foundation for the popular facts of geography—such as the divisions of countries, the positions of towns, &c.—the subject is too often (and not unnaturally) regarded as a dry study—unattractive to teacher and learner alike. This frequently-expressed reproach is, in the belief of the present writer, altogether unwarranted by the real conditions of the case, and he has sought in the "Class-book of Modern Geography" to show how geographical facts may be allied with information of a character so varied, and at the same time instructive, as to attract the attention of the intelligent learner, of either sex. The natural features, productions, and climate, of each country, as it is successively described, supply the foundation upon which it is sought to rear the superstructure of geographical knowledge. The inquiring and reasoning faculties of the learner—not the memory only—are cultivated.

The Examination Questions, appended to each section, are drawn from the results of much experience in tuition on the part of the writer, and will, it is believed, be found to add considerably to the value of the work as a *Class-book for popular School use.*

ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY.

ELEMENTARY CLASS-BOOK OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

16mo., pp. 138, cloth, boards, price 1s. 6d.

THIS volume is abridged from the larger Class-Book described above, and is designed for the use of young or less advanced pupils. The Examination Questions are omitted. But the Elementary Class-book contains all the essential facts of *Modern Geography*, and may be confidently recommended for use in popular tuition.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

CLASS-BOOK OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY; with numerous Diagrams.

16mo., pp. 244, cloth, boards, price 2s. 6d.

THE growing attention bestowed in the present day upon Physical Geography has seemed to justify the preparation of a school-book (moderate at once in size and price) which should exhibit, in clear and methodical arrangement, the principal facts respecting the natural features, productions, and phenomena of the Earth. To accomplish this has been the aim of the writer in the volume now referred to.

00017194

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 19 September, 2016